United Nations S/RES/2291 (2016)

Security Council

Distr.: General
13 June 2016

Resolution 2291 (2016)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 7712th meeting, on 13 June 2016

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 1970 (2011) and all its subsequent resolutions on Libya,

Reaffirming its strong commitment to the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and national unity of Libya,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL) (S/2016/452),

Expressing its support for the ongoing efforts of UNSMIL and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General to facilitate a Libyan-led political solution to the challenges facing Libya,

Recalling resolution 2259 (2015) which endorses the Rome Communiqué of 13 December 2015 to support the Government of National Accord as the sole legitimate government of Libya, and welcoming the arrival in Tripoli on 30 March 2016 of members of the Presidency Council of the Government of National Accord, led by Prime Minister Fayez Serraj,

Reiterating its support for the full implementation of the Libyan Political Agreement of Skhirat, Morocco signed on 17 December 2015 to form a Government of National Accord consisting of the Presidency Council and Cabinet supported by the other institutions of state including the House of Representatives and State Council,

Welcoming the endorsement in principle of the Libyan Political Agreement by the House of Representatives on 25 January 2016 and further *welcoming* the meeting of the Libyan Political Dialogue on 10 March 2016 which reaffirmed its commitment to uphold the Libyan Political Agreement,

Recognizing the importance of continued inclusiveness, *strongly encouraging* the Government of National Accord to support reconciliation and enhance political outreach throughout Libya, and *emphasizing* the importance of all parties in Libya engaging constructively with the Libyan Political Agreement in good faith and with sustained political will,

Urging the full, equal and effective participation of women in all activities relating to the democratic transition, conflict resolution and peacebuilding in line with relevant Security Council resolutions, including resolutions 1325 (2000), 2122 (2013) and 2242 (2015),

Taking note of the Vienna Communiqué of 16 May 2016 which urged all parties to work constructively towards the completion of the transitional institutional framework and welcomed the creation of the Presidential Guard by the Presidency Council, and *stressing* that ensuring security and defending Libya from terrorism must be the task of unified and strengthened national security forces under the sole authority of the Government of National Accord in accordance with the Libyan Political Agreement,

Encouraging the Government of National Accord to finalize interim security arrangements for stabilizing Libya as a critical step towards tackling Libya's political, security, humanitarian, economic and institutional challenges and to combat the threat of terrorism,

Expressing grave concern at the rapidly deteriorating humanitarian situation in Libya,

Reiterating its request that all Member States fully support the efforts of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and work with the Libyan authorities and UNSMIL to develop a coordinated package of support to build the capacity of the Government of National Accord, in line with Libyan priorities and in response to requests for assistance, and *further reiterating* its call upon all parties to cooperate fully with the activities of UNSMIL, including taking necessary steps to ensure the security and unhindered movement for the UN and associated personnel,

Recalling its determination in resolution 2213 (2015) that the situation in Libya continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security,

1. *Decides* to extend until 15 December 2016 the mandate of UNSMIL, under the leadership of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, as an integrated special political mission, in full accordance with the principles of national ownership, through mediation and good offices, to support implementation of the Libyan Political Agreement, the Government of National Accord, formation of its security arrangements, and subsequent phases of the Libyan transition process, and for UNSMIL within operational and security constraints, to undertake the following tasks:

(i) human rights monitoring and reporting;

(ii) support for securing uncontrolled arms and related materiel and countering its proliferation;

(iii) support to key Libyan institutions;

(iv) support, on request, for the provision of essential services, and delivery of humanitarian assistance and in accordance with humanitarian principles;

(v) co-ordination of international assistance;

2. *Recognizes* that since 30 March 2016 UNSMIL has facilitated a consistent presence in Libya to support the Presidency Council and Temporary Security Committee and *encourages* UNSMIL to re-establish a permanent presence

in Libya through a phased return, as security conditions allow and to make the necessary security arrangements to this effect;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to report to the Security Council on the implementation of this resolution at least every 60 days;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report as necessary following consultations with the Libyan authorities on recommendations for UNSMIL's support to the subsequent phases of the Libyan transition process and UNSMIL's security arrangements;

5. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

United Nations S/RES/2292 (2016)

Security Council

Distr.: General
14 June 2016

Resolution 2292 (2016)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 7715th meeting, on 14 June 2016

The Security Council,

Recalling the arms embargo on Libya which was imposed, modified and reaffirmed by resolutions 1970 (2011), 1973 (2011), 2009 (2011), 2040 (2012), 2095 (2013), 2144 (2014), 2174 (2014), 2213 (2015), 2214 (2015), and 2278 (2016),

Recalling resolution 2259 (2015) which welcomed the signing of the 17 December 2015 Libyan Political Agreement of Skhirat, Morocco and endorsed the Rome Communiqué of 13 December 2015 to support the Government of National Accord ("GNA") as the sole legitimate government of Libya, that should be based in Tripoli, *reiterating* its support for the full implementation of the Libyan Political Agreement, and further *expressing* its determination in this regard to support the GNA,

Reaffirming its strong commitment to the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and national unity of Libya,

Reiterating its grave concern at the growing threat of terrorist groups in Libya proclaiming allegiance to Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) (also known as Da'esh), the growing trend of groups associating themselves with it, as well as the continued presence of other Al-Qaida-linked terrorist groups and individuals operating there, and *recalling*, in this regard, the obligations under resolution 2253 (2015),

Recalling its resolution 2178 (2014), in particular paragraph 5 of that resolution, and *expressing* concern that the flow of foreign terrorist fighters to Libya can increase the intensity, duration and complexity of the conflict and pose a serious threat to their States of origin, transit, and travel,

Expressing deep concern at the threat posed by unsecured arms and ammunition in Libya and their proliferation, which undermines stability in Libya and the region, including through their transfer to armed groups in violation of the arms embargo, and *underlining* the importance of coordinated international support to Libya and the region to address these issues,

Expressing concern that the situation in Libya is exacerbated by the smuggling of illegal arms and related materiel in violation of the arms embargo, *underlining* its

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concern at the allegations of violations of the arms embargo by sea, land, or air, and *expressing further concern* that such arms and related materiel are being used by terrorist groups operating in Libya, including by ISIL,

Welcoming the Vienna Communiqué of 16 May 2016 which recognizes the necessity of enhanced coordination efforts between the legitimate Libyan military and security forces, urges them to work quickly to implement a unified command in accordance with the Libyan Political Agreement to coordinate in the fight against Da'esh and UN-designated terrorist groups in Libyan territory, and underlines that the GNA has voiced its intention to submit appropriate arms embargo exemption requests to the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1970 (2011) ("the Committee") to procure necessary lethal arms and materiel to counter UN-designated terrorist groups and to combat Da'esh throughout Libya,

Recalling that international law, as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982, sets out the legal framework applicable to activities in the ocean,

Reiterating its request in resolution 2278 (2016) to the GNA to appoint a focal point to brief the Committee at its request and provide information relevant to the Committee's work on the structure of the security forces under its control, consolidated procurement procedures, the infrastructure in place to ensure the safe storage, registration, maintenance and distribution of military equipment by the Government security forces, and training needs, and *emphasizes* the importance of the GNA exercising control over and safely storing arms, with the support of the international community,

Affirming that the GNA may submit exemption requests under paragraph 8 of resolution 2174 (2014) for the supply, sale or transfer of arms and related materiel, including related ammunition and spare parts, for use by the national security forces under its control to, inter alia, combat ISIL (the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant, also known as Da'esh), groups that have pledged allegiance to ISIL, Ansar Al Sharia, and other groups associated with Al-Qaida operating in Libya, and *calls upon* the Committee established pursuant to paragraph 24 of resolution 1970 (2011) to consider expeditiously such requests in accordance with its rules and procedures,

Affirming that, pursuant to paragraph 10 of resolution 2095 (2013), the supplies of non-lethal military equipment and the provision of any technical assistance, training or financial assistance, when intended solely for security or disarmament assistance to the GNA and the national security forces under its control, shall be exempt from prior notification to and approval by the Committee,

Taking note of the final report of the Panel of Experts S/2016/209 established by paragraph 24 of resolution 1973 (2011) and modified by resolution 2040 (2012) submitted pursuant to paragraph 24 (d) of resolution 2213 (2015), and the findings and recommendations contained therein, in particular the Panel's report of regular violations of the arms embargo despite reinforcement of the measures,

Taking note of the decision of the Council of the European Union on 23 May 2016 to extend the mandate of EUNAVFOR MED Operation Sophia by one year and to add further supporting tasks to its mandate, including the implementation of the UN arms embargo on the high seas off the coast of Libya,

Mindful of its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security under the Charter of the United Nations,

Reaffirming its determination that terrorism, in all forms and manifestations, constitutes one of the most serious threats to peace and security,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Condemns* the flows of arms and related materiel transferred to or from Libya in violation of the arms embargo, including to ISIL and other terrorist groups in Libya;

2. *Urges* Member States to combat by all means, in accordance with their obligations under the Charter of the United Nations and other obligations under international law, including international human rights law, international refugee law and international humanitarian law, threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts;

3. *Decides*, with a view to addressing the threat posed by unsecured arms and ammunitions in Libya and their proliferation, to *authorize*, in these exceptional and specific circumstances for a period of 12 months from the date of this resolution Member States, acting nationally or through regional organizations, with appropriate consultations with the GNA, in order to ensure strict implementation of the arms embargo on Libya, to inspect, without undue delay, on the high seas off the coast of Libya, vessels bound to or from Libya which they have reasonable grounds to believe are carrying arms or related materiel to or from Libya, directly or indirectly, in violation of paragraphs 9 or 10 of resolution 1970 (2011), as modified by paragraph 13 of 2009 (2011), paragraphs 9 and 10 of 2095 (2013) and paragraph 8 of 2174 (2014), provided that those Member States make good-faith efforts to first obtain the consent of the vessel's flag State prior to any inspections pursuant to this paragraph, and calls upon all flag States of above-mentioned vessels to cooperate with such inspections;

4. *Authorizes* Member States, acting nationally or through regional organizations, conducting inspections pursuant to paragraph 3, to use all measures commensurate to the specific circumstances to carry out such inspections, in full compliance with international humanitarian law and international human rights law, as applicable, and urges Member States conducting such inspections to do so without causing undue delay to or undue interference with the exercise of freedom of navigation;

5. *Authorizes* all Member States, acting nationally or through regional organizations, to, and decides that all such Member States shall, upon discovery of items prohibited by paragraph 9 or 10 of resolution 1970, as modified by paragraph 13 of 2009 (2011), paragraphs 9 and 10 of 2095 (2013), and paragraph 8 of resolution 2174 (2014), seize and dispose (such as through destruction, rendering inoperable, storage or transferring to a State other than the originating or destination States for disposal) of such items, *further reaffirms* its decision that all Member States shall cooperate in such efforts, *authorizes* Member States, acting nationally or through regional organizations, to collect evidence directly related to the carriage of such items in the course of such inspections, and *urges* Member States, acting nationally or through regional organizations, to avoid causing harm to the marine environment or to the safety of navigation;

6. *Affirms* that the authorizations provided by paragraph 3, 4 and 5 of this resolution apply only with respect to inspections carried out by warships and ships

owned or operated and duly authorized by a State and used only on government non-commercial service, and which are clearly marked and identifiable as such;

7. *Underscores* that these authorizations do not apply with respect to vessels entitled to sovereign immunity under international law;

8. *Affirms* that the authorisation provided for in paragraph 4 includes the authority to divert vessels and their crews to a suitable port to facilitate such disposal, with the consent of the port State, *affirms* further that the authorization in paragraph 4 includes the authority to use, all measures commensurate to the specific circumstances, in full compliance with international humanitarian law and international human rights law, as applicable, to seize items set out in paragraph 3 in the course of inspections;

9. *Affirms* that the authorizations provided in this resolution apply only with respect to the smuggling of illegal arms and related materiel on the high seas off the coast of Libya and shall not affect the rights or obligations or responsibilities of Member States under international law, including any rights or obligations under UNCLOS, including the general principle of exclusive jurisdiction of a Flag State over its vessels on the high seas, with respect to any other situation, underscores in particular that this resolution shall not be considered as establishing customary international law;

10. *Decides* that when any Member State, acting nationally or through regional organizations, undertakes an inspection pursuant to paragraph 3 of this resolution, it or the regional organization through which it is acting shall submit promptly an initial written report to the Committee containing, in particular, explanation of the grounds for the inspection, the efforts made to seek the consent of the vessel's Flag state, the results of such inspection, and whether or not cooperation was provided, and, if prohibited items for transfer are found, further requires such Member State or regional organization submit to the Committee, at a later stage, a subsequent written report containing relevant details on the inspection, seizure, and disposal, and relevant details of the transfer, including a description of the items, their origin and intended destination, if this information is not in the initial report; and requests the Committee to notify the flag State of the inspected vessel that an inspection has been undertaken, notes the prerogative of any Member State to write to the Committee concerning the implementation of any aspect of this resolution, and further encourages the Panel of Experts to share relevant information with Member States operating under the authorization set out in this resolution;

11. *Encourages* Member States and the GNA to share relevant information with the Committee, and with those Member States and regional organizations acting under the authorisations set out in this resolution;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide, with input from CTED, in close collaboration with the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team, as well as the Panel of Experts established pursuant to resolution 1973, a report, in 30 days, on the threat posed to Libya and neighbouring countries, including off the coast of Libya, by Foreign Terrorist Fighters recruited by or joining the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL, also known as Da'esh), Al-Qaida, and associated individuals, groups, undertakings and entities;

13. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

United Nations S/RES/2293 (2016)*

Security Council

Distr.: General
23 June 2016

Resolution 2293 (2016)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 7724th meeting, on 23 June 2016

The Security Council,

Recalling its previous resolutions and the statements of its President concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC),

Reaffirming its strong commitment to the sovereignty, independence, unity and territorial integrity of the DRC as well as all States in the region and emphasizing the need to respect fully the principles of non-interference, good neighbourliness and regional cooperation,

Stressing the primary responsibility of the Government of the DRC for ensuring security in its territory and protecting its populations with respect for the rule of law, human rights and international humanitarian law,

Taking note of the interim report (S/2015/797) and the final report (S/2016/466) of the Group of Experts on the DRC ("the Group of Experts") established pursuant to resolution 1533 (2004) and extended pursuant to resolutions 1807 (2008), 1857 (2008), 1896 (2009), 1952 (2010), 2021 (2011), 2078 (2012), 2136 (2014) and 2198 (2015), *noting* the finding that the linkage between armed groups, criminal networks and illegal exploitation of natural resources contributes to the insecurity in eastern DRC, and *taking note* of their recommendations,

Recalling the strategic importance of the implementation of the Peace, Security and Cooperation (PSC) Framework for the DRC and the region, and *reiterating* its call to all signatories to fulfil promptly, fully and in good faith their respective commitments under this agreement in order to address the root causes of conflict and put an end to recurring cycles of violence,

Recalling the commitments under the PSC Framework by all States of the region not to interfere in the internal affairs of neighbouring countries, and to neither tolerate nor provide assistance or support of any kind to armed groups, and *reiterating* its strong condemnation of any and all internal or external support to armed groups active in the region, including through financial, logistical or military support,

* Reissued for technical reasons on 24 June 2016.

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Reiterating its deep concern regarding the security and humanitarian crisis in eastern DRC due to ongoing military activities of foreign and domestic armed groups and the smuggling of Congolese natural resources, in particular gold and ivory, *stressing* the importance of neutralizing all armed groups, including the Democratic Forces for the Liberation of Rwanda (FDLR), the Allied Democratic Forces (ADF), the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA), and all other armed groups in the DRC, in line with resolution 2277 (2016),

Reiterating that the durable neutralization of the FDLR remains essential in bringing stability to and protecting civilians of the DRC and the Great Lakes region, *recalling* that the FDLR is a group under United Nations sanctions whose leaders and members include perpetrators of the 1994 genocide against the Tutsi in Rwanda, during which Hutu and others who opposed the genocide were also killed, and have continued to promote and commit ethnically based and other killings in Rwanda and in the DRC, *noting* the reported military operations undertaken by the Congolese Armed Forces (FARDC) in 2015 and 2016 which have resulted in some destabilization of the FDLR, *expressing concern* that these operations have been carried out simultaneously with Congolese Mai Mai groups, *welcoming* the initial resumption of cooperation of the FARDC with the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the DRC (MONUSCO), and *calling for* the full resumption of cooperation and joint operations, in accordance with MONUSCO's mandate,

Condemning the brutal killings of more than 500 civilians in the Beni area since October 2014, *expressing deep concern* regarding the continued threat posed by armed groups, in particular the ADF, and the persistence of violence in this region, *further expressing concern* at reports of collaboration between elements of the FARDC and armed groups at a local level, in particular recent reports of individual officers of the FARDC playing a role in the insecurity in the region of Beni, *calling* for investigations in order to ensure that those responsible are held to account, *noting* the commitment expressed by the Government of the DRC in its letter of 15 June 2016 (S/2016/542),

Reaffirming the importance of completing the permanent demobilization of the former 23 March Movement (M23) combatants, *stressing* the importance of ensuring that its ex-combatants do not regroup or join other armed groups, and *calling for* the acceleration of the implementation of the Nairobi Declarations and of the Disarmament, Demobilisation, Repatriation, Reintegration and Resettlement (DDRRR) of M23 ex-combatants, including by overcoming obstacles to repatriation, in coordination with the regional States concerned,

Condemning the illicit flow of weapons within and into the DRC, including their recirculation to and between armed groups, in violation of resolutions 1533 (2004), 1807 (2008), 1857 (2008), 1896 (2009), 1952 (2010), 2021 (2011), 2078 (2012), 2136 (2014) and 2198 (2015), and *declaring* its determination to continue to monitor closely the implementation of the arms embargo and other measures set out by its resolutions concerning the DRC,

Acknowledging in this respect the important contribution the Council-mandated arms embargo makes to countering the illicit transfer of small arms and light weapons in the DRC, and in supporting post-conflict peacebuilding, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of ex-combatants and security sector reform,

Underlining that the transparent and effective management of its natural resources and ending illegal smuggling and trafficking of such resources are critical for the DRC's sustainable peace and security, *expressing concern* at the illegal exploitation and trafficking of natural resources by armed groups, and the negative impact of armed conflict on protected natural areas, *commending* the efforts of the DRC park rangers and others who seek to protect such areas, *encouraging* the Government of the DRC to continue efforts to safeguard these areas, and *stressing* its full respect for the sovereignty of the Government of the DRC over its natural resources and its responsibility to effectively manage these resources in this regard,

Recalling the linkage between the illegal exploitation of natural resources, including poaching and illegal trafficking of wildlife, illicit trade in such resources, and the proliferation and trafficking of arms as one of the major factors fuelling and exacerbating conflicts in the Great Lakes region, and encouraging the continuation of the regional efforts of the International Conference of the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR) and the governments involved against the illegal exploitation of natural resources, and *stressing*, in this regard, the importance of regional cooperation and deepening economic integration with special consideration for the exploitation of natural resources,

Noting the Group of Experts' findings that there have been positive efforts related to the minerals trade and traceability schemes but that gold remains a serious challenge, *recalling* the ICGLR's Lusaka Declaration of the Special Session to Fight Illegal Exploitation of Natural Resources in the Great Lakes Region and its call for industry due diligence, *commending* the ICGLR's commitment and progress on this issue and *underscoring* that it is critical for regional governments and trading centres, particularly those involved in gold refining and the gold trade to intensify efforts to increase vigilance against smuggling and reduce practices that could undermine the DRC and ICGLR's regional efforts,

Noting with concern reports indicating the continued involvement of armed groups, as well as some elements of the FARDC, in the illegal minerals trade, the illegal production and trade of charcoal and wood, and wildlife poaching and trafficking,

Noting with great concern the persistence of serious human rights abuses and international humanitarian law violations against civilians in the eastern part of the DRC, including summary executions, sexual and gender-based violence and large scale recruitment and use of children committed by armed groups,

Stressing the crucial importance of a peaceful and credible electoral cycle, in accordance with the Constitution, for stabilization and consolidation of constitutional democracy in the DRC, *expressing deep concern* at increased restrictions of the political space in the DRC, in particular recent arrests and detention of members of the political opposition and of civil society, as well as restrictions of fundamental freedoms such as the freedom of expression and opinion, and *recalling* the need for an open, inclusive and peaceful political dialogue among all stakeholders focused on the holding of elections, while ensuring the protection of fundamental freedoms and human rights, paving the way for peaceful, credible, inclusive, transparent and timely elections in the DRC, particularly presidential and legislative elections by November 2016, in accordance with the Constitution, while respecting the African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance,

Remaining deeply concerned by reports of an increase in serious human rights and international humanitarian law violations committed by some members of the FARDC, the National Intelligence Agency, the Republican Guard and Congolese National Police (PNC), *urging* all parties to refrain from violence and provocation as well as to respect human rights, and *emphasizing* that the Government of the DRC must comply with the principle of proportionality in the use of force,

Recalling the importance of fighting against impunity within all ranks of its security forces, and *stressing the need* for the Government of the DRC to continue its efforts in this regard and to ensure the professionalism of its security forces,

Calling for all those responsible for violations of international humanitarian law and violations or abuses of human rights including those involving violence or abuses against children and acts of sexual and gender-based violence, to be swiftly apprehended, brought to justice and held accountable,

Recalling all its relevant resolutions on women and peace and security, on children and armed conflict, and on the protection of civilians in armed conflicts, also *recalling* the conclusions of the Security Council Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict pertaining to the parties in armed conflict of the DRC (S/AC.51/2014/3) adopted on 18 September 2014,

Welcoming the efforts of the Government of the DRC, including the Presidential Adviser on Sexual Violence and the Recruitment of Children, to cooperate with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence, and MONUSCO, to implement the action plan to prevent and end the recruitment and use of children and sexual violence by the FARDC, and to combat impunity for conflict-related sexual violence, including sexual violence committed by the FARDC,

Noting the critical importance of effective implementation of the sanctions regime, including the key role that neighbouring States, as well as regional and subregional organizations, can play in this regard and *encouraging* efforts to further enhance cooperation,

Underlining the fundamental importance of timely and detailed notifications to the Committee concerning arms, ammunition and training as set out in section 11 of the Guidelines of the Committee,

Determining that the situation in the DRC continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security in the region,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

Sanctions regime

1. *Decides* to renew until 1 July 2017 the measures on arms imposed by paragraph 1 of resolution 1807 (2008) and *reaffirms* the provisions of paragraph 5 of that resolution;

2. *Reaffirms* that according to paragraph 2 of resolution 1807 (2008), these measures no longer apply to the supply, sale or transfer of arms and related materiel, and the provision of any assistance, advice or training related to military activities to the Government of the DRC;

3. *Decides* that the measures imposed by paragraph 1 shall not apply to:

(a) Supplies of arms and related materiel, as well as assistance, advice or training, intended solely for the support of or use by MONUSCO or the African Union-Regional Task Force;

(b) Protective clothing, including flak jackets and military helmets, temporarily exported to the DRC by United Nations personnel, representatives of the media and humanitarian and development workers and associated personnel, for their personal use only;

(c) Other supplies of non-lethal military equipment intended solely for humanitarian or protective use, and related technical assistance and training, as notified in advance to the Committee in accordance with paragraph 5 of resolution 1807 (2008);

(d) Other sales and or supply of arms and related materiel, or provision of assistance or personnel, as approved in advance by the Committee;

4. *Decides* to renew, for the period specified in paragraph 1 above, the measures on transport imposed by paragraphs 6 and 8 of resolution 1807 (2008) and *reaffirms* the provisions of paragraph 7 of that resolution;

5. *Decides* to renew, for the period specified in paragraph 1 above, the financial and travel measures imposed by paragraphs 9 and 11 of resolution 1807 (2008) and *reaffirms* the provisions of paragraphs 10 and 12 of resolution 1807 (2008) in relation to those measures;

6. *Decides* that the measures imposed by paragraph 9 of resolution 1807 (2008) shall not apply as per the criteria set out in paragraph 10 of resolution 2078 (2012);

7. *Decides* that the measures referred to in paragraph 5 above shall apply to individuals and entities as designated by the Committee for engaging in or providing support for acts that undermine the peace, stability or security of the DRC, and *decides* that such acts include:

(a) acting in violation of the measures taken by Member States in accordance with paragraph 1 above;

(b) being political and military leaders of foreign armed groups operating in the DRC who impede the disarmament and the voluntary repatriation or resettlement of combatants belonging to those groups;

(c) being political and military leaders of Congolese militias, including those receiving support from outside the DRC, who impede the participation of their combatants in disarmament, demobilization and reintegration processes;

(d) recruiting or using children in armed conflict in the DRC in violation of applicable international law;

(e) planning, directing, or committing acts in the DRC that constitute human rights violations or abuses or violations of international humanitarian law, as applicable, including those acts involving the targeting of civilians, including killing and maiming, rape and other sexual violence, abduction, forced displacement, and attacks on schools and hospitals;

(f) obstructing the access to or the distribution of humanitarian assistance in the DRC;

(g) supporting individuals or entities, including armed groups or criminal networks, involved in destabilizing activities in the DRC through the illicit exploitation or trade of natural resources, including gold or wildlife as well as wildlife products;

(h) acting on behalf of or at the direction of a designated individual or entity, or acting on behalf of or at the direction of an entity owned or controlled by a designated individual or entity;

(i) planning, directing, sponsoring or participating in attacks against MONUSCO peacekeepers or United Nations personnel;

(j) providing financial, material, or technological support for, or goods or services to, a designated individual or entity.

Group of Experts

8. *Decides* to extend until 1 August 2017 the mandate of the Group of Experts, *expresses its intention* to review the mandate and take appropriate action regarding the further extension no later than 1 July 2017, and *requests* the Secretary-General to take the necessary administrative measures as expeditiously as possible to re-establish the Group of Experts, in consultation with the Committee, drawing, as appropriate, on the expertise of the members of the Group established pursuant to previous resolutions;

9. *Requests* the Group of Experts to fulfil its mandate as consolidated below, and to provide to the Council, after discussion with the Committee, a mid-term report no later than 30 December 2016, and a final report no later than 15 June 2017, as well as submit monthly updates to the Committee, except in the months where the mid-term and final reports are due:

(a) assist the Committee in carrying out its mandate, including through providing the Committee with information relevant to the potential designation of individuals and entities who may be engaging in the activities described in paragraph 7 of this resolution;

(b) gather, examine and analyse information regarding the implementation, with a focus on incidents of non-compliance, of the measures decided in this resolution;

(c) consider and recommend, where appropriate, ways of improving the capabilities of Member States, in particular those in the region, to ensure the measures imposed by this resolution are effectively implemented;

(d) gather, examine and analyse information regarding the regional and international support networks to armed groups and criminal networks in the DRC;

(e) gather, examine and analyse information regarding the supply, sale or transfer of arms, related materiel and related military assistance, including through illicit trafficking networks and the transfer of arms and related materiel to armed groups from the DRC security forces;

(f) gather, examine and analyse information regarding perpetrators of serious violations of international humanitarian law and human rights violations and abuses, including those within the security forces, in the DRC,

(g) evaluate the impact of minerals traceability referred to in paragraph 24 of this resolution and continue collaboration with other forums;

(h) assist the Committee in refining and updating information on the list of individuals and entities subject to the measures imposed by this resolution, including through the provision of identifying information and additional information for the publicly-available narrative summary of reasons for listing;

10. *Expresses* its full support to the Group of Experts and calls for enhanced cooperation between all States, particularly those in the region, MONUSCO, relevant UN bodies and the Group of Experts, *encourages* further that all parties and all States ensure cooperation with the Group of Experts by individuals and entities within their jurisdiction or under their control and *reiterates* its demand that all parties and all States ensure the safety of its members and its support staff, and that all parties and all States, including the DRC and countries of the region, provide unhindered and immediate access, in particular to persons, documents and sites the Group of Experts deems relevant to the execution of its mandate;

11. *Calls upon* the Group of Experts to cooperate actively with other Panels or Groups of Experts established by the Security Council, as relevant to the implementation of its mandate;

Armed groups

12. *Strongly condemns* all armed groups operating in the region and their violations of international humanitarian law as well as other applicable international law, and abuses of human rights including attacks on the civilian population, MONUSCO peacekeepers and humanitarian actors, summary executions, sexual and gender-based violence and large scale recruitment and use of children, and *reiterates* that those responsible will be held accountable;

13. *Demands* that the FDLR, the ADF, the LRA and all other armed groups operating in the DRC cease immediately all forms of violence and other destabilizing activities, including the exploitation of natural resources, and that their members immediately and permanently disband, lay down their arms, and liberate and demobilize all children from their ranks;

National and Regional Commitments

14. *Welcomes* the progress made to date by the Government of the DRC on ending the recruitment and use of children in armed conflict, *urges* the Government of the DRC to continue the full implementation and dissemination throughout the military chain of command, including in remote areas, of its commitments made in the action plan signed with the United Nations, and for the protection of girls and boys from sexual violence, and further *calls upon* the Government of the DRC to ensure that children are not detained on charges related to association with armed groups;

15. *Welcomes* efforts made by the Government of the DRC to combat and prevent sexual violence in conflict, including progress made in the fight against

impunity, and *calls on* the Government of DRC to further pursue its action plan commitments to end sexual violence and violations committed by its armed forces and continue efforts in that regard, noting that failure to do so may result in the FARDC being named again in future Secretary-General's reports on sexual violence;

16. *Stresses* the importance of the Government of the DRC actively seeking to hold accountable those responsible for war crimes and crimes against humanity in the country and of regional cooperation to this end, including through its ongoing cooperation with the International Criminal Court, *encourages* MONUSCO to use its existing authority to assist the government of the DRC in this regard, and *calls on* all signatories of the PSC Framework to continue to implement their commitments and cooperate fully with one another and the Government of the DRC, as well as MONUSCO to this end;

17. *Recalls* that there should be no impunity for any of those responsible for violations of international humanitarian law and violations and abuses of human rights in the DRC and the region, and, in this regard, *urges* the DRC, all countries in the region and other concerned UN Member States to bring perpetrators to justice and hold them accountable, including those within the security sector;

18. *Calls on* the Government of the DRC to continue to enhance stockpile security, accountability and management of arms and ammunition, with the assistance of international partners, to address ongoing reports of diversion to armed groups, as necessary and requested, and to urgently implement a national weapons marking program, in particular for state-owned firearms, in line with the standards established by the Nairobi Protocol and the Regional Centre on Small Arms;

19. *Emphasizes* the primary responsibility of the Government of the DRC to reinforce State authority and governance in eastern DRC, including through effective security sector reform to allow army, police and justice sector reform, and to end impunity for violations and abuses of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law, and *urges* the Government of the DRC to increase efforts in this regard, in accordance with its national commitments under the PSC Framework;

20. *Urges* the Government of the DRC as well as all relevant parties to ensure an environment conducive to a free, fair, credible, inclusive, transparent, peaceful and timely electoral process, in accordance with the Congolese Constitution, and *recalls* paragraphs 7, 8, 9 and 10 of resolution 2277 (2016);

21. *Calls upon* all States, especially those in the region, to take effective steps to ensure that there is no support, in or from their territories, for armed groups in, or travelling through, the DRC, stressing the need to address the networks of support, the recruitment and use of child soldiers, financing and recruitment of armed groups active in the DRC, as well as the need to address the ongoing collaboration between FARDC elements and armed groups at a local level, and *calls upon* all States to take steps to hold accountable, where appropriate, leaders and members of the FDLR and other armed groups residing in their countries;

Natural Resources

22. *Further encourages* the continuation of efforts by the Government of the DRC to address issues of illegal exploitation and smuggling of natural resources,

including holding accountable those elements of the FARDC which participate in the illicit trade of natural resources, particularly gold and wildlife products;

23. *Stresses* the need to undertake further efforts to cut off financing for armed groups involved in destabilizing activities through the illicit trade of natural resources, including gold or wildlife products;

24. *Welcomes* in this regard the measures taken by the Congolese Government to implement the due diligence guidelines on the supply chain of minerals, as defined by the Group of Experts and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), *recognizes* the Congolese Government's efforts to implement minerals traceability schemes, and *calls on* all States to assist the DRC, the ICGLR and the countries in the Great Lakes region to develop a responsible minerals trade;

25. *Welcomes* measures taken by the Governments in the region to implement the Group of Experts due diligence guidelines, including adopting the Regional Certification Mechanism of the ICGLR into their national legislation, in accordance with OECD Guidance and international practice, *requests* the extension of the certification process to other Member States in the region, and *calls on* all States, particularly those in the region, to continue to raise awareness of the due diligence guidelines, including by urging importers, processing industries, including gold refiners, and consumers of Congolese mineral products to exercise due diligence in accordance with paragraph 19 of resolution 1952 (2010);

26. *Encourages* the ICGLR and ICGLR Member States to work closely with the industry schemes currently operating in the DRC to ensure sustainability, transparency, and accountability of operations, and further *recognizes* and *encourages* the DRC government's continued support for the establishment of traceability and diligence systems to allow for the export of artisanal gold;

27. *Continues to encourage* the ICGLR to put in place the necessary technical capacity required to support Member States in their fight against the illegal exploitation of natural resources, *notes* that some ICGLR Member States have made significant progress, and *recommends* all Member States to fully implement the regional certification scheme and report mineral trade statistics in accordance with paragraph 19 of resolution 1952 (2010);

28. *Encourages* all States to continue efforts to end the illicit trade in natural resources, in particular in the gold sector, and to hold those complicit in the illicit trade accountable, as part of broader efforts to ensure that the illicit trade in natural resources is not benefiting sanctioned entities, armed groups or criminal networks, including those with members in the FARDC;

29. *Reaffirms* the provisions of paragraphs 7 to 9 of resolution 2021 (2011) and *calls upon* the DRC and States in the Great Lakes region to cooperate at the regional level to investigate and combat regional criminal networks and armed groups involved in the illegal exploitation of natural resources, including wildlife poaching and trafficking, and require their customs authorities to strengthen their control on exports and imports of minerals from the DRC;

Role of MONUSCO

30. *Recalls* the mandate of MONUSCO as outlined in resolution 2277 (2016), in particular in paragraph 31 underlining the importance of enhanced political and conflict-related analysis, including by collecting and analysing information on the criminal networks which support the armed groups, paragraph 36 (ii) regarding the monitoring of the implementation of the arms embargo, and paragraph 36 (iii) on mining activities;

31. *Encourages* timely information exchange between MONUSCO and the Group of Experts in line with paragraph 43 of resolution 2277 (2016), and *requests* MONUSCO to assist the Committee and the Group of Experts, within its capabilities;

Sanctions Committee, Reporting and Review

32. *Calls upon* all States, particularly those in the region and those in which individuals and entities designated pursuant to paragraph 7 of this resolution are based, to regularly report to the Committee on the actions they have taken to implement the measures imposed by paragraphs 1, 4, and 5 and recommended in paragraph 8 of resolution 1952 (2010);

33. *Emphasizes* the importance for the Committee of holding regular consultations with concerned Member States, as may be necessary, in order to ensure full implementation of the measures set forth in this resolution;

34. *Requests* the Committee to report orally, through its Chair, at least once per year to the Council, on the state of the overall work of the Committee, including alongside the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the DRC on the situation in the DRC as appropriate, and encourages the Chair to hold regular briefings for all interested Member States;

35. *Requests* the Committee to identify possible cases of non-compliance with the measures pursuant to paragraphs 1, 4 and 5 above and to determine the appropriate course of action on each case, and *requests* the Chair, in regular reports to the Council pursuant to paragraph 34 of this resolution, to provide progress reports on the Committee's work on this issue;

36. *Requests* the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict and the Special Representative for Sexual Violence in Conflict to continue sharing relevant information with the Committee in accordance with paragraph 7 of resolution 1960 (2010) and paragraph 9 of resolution 1998 (2011);

37. *Decides* that, when appropriate and no later than 1 July 2017, it shall review the measures set forth in this resolution, with a view to adjusting them, as appropriate, in light of the security situation in the DRC, in particular progress in security sector reform and in disarming, demobilizing, repatriating, resettling and reintegrating, as appropriate, Congolese and foreign armed groups, with a particular focus on children among them, and compliance with this resolution;

38. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Security Council

Distr.: General
29 June 2016

Resolution 2294 (2016)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 7726th meeting, on 29 June 2016

The Security Council,

Noting with concern that the situation in the Middle East is tense and is likely to remain so, unless and until a comprehensive settlement covering all aspects of the Middle East problem can be reached,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) of 8 June 2016 (S/2016/520), and also reaffirming its resolution 1308 (2000) of 17 July 2000,

Stressing that both parties must abide by the terms of the 1974 Disengagement of Forces Agreement between Israel and the Syrian Arab Republic and scrupulously observe the ceasefire,

Concurring with the Secretary-General's findings that the ongoing military activities conducted by any actor in the area of separation continue to have the potential to escalate tensions between Israel and the Syrian Arab Republic, jeopardize the ceasefire between the two countries, and pose a risk to the local civilian population and United Nations personnel on the ground,

Expressing grave concern at all violations of the Disengagement of Forces Agreement,

Stressing that there should be no military forces in the area of separation other than those of UNDOF,

Strongly condemning the continued fighting in the area of separation, *calling* on all parties to the Syrian domestic conflict to cease military actions in the UNDOF area of operations and to respect international humanitarian law,

Condemning the use of heavy weapons by both the Syrian armed forces and armed groups in the ongoing Syrian conflict in the area of separation, including the use of tanks by the Syrian armed forces and opposition during clashes,

Echoing the Secretary-General's call upon all parties to the Syrian domestic conflict to cease military actions throughout the country, including in the UNDOF area of operations,

Reaffirming its readiness to consider listing individuals, groups, undertakings, and entities providing support to ISIL or to the Al-Nusra Front, including those who

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are financing, arming, planning, or recruiting for ISIL or the Al-Nusra Front and all other individuals, groups, undertakings, and entities associated with ISIL and Al-Qaida under the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida sanctions regime, including those participating in or otherwise supporting attacks against UN peacekeepers,

Recognizing the necessity of efforts to flexibly adjust UNDOF's posture on a temporary basis to minimize the security risk to UN personnel as UNDOF continues to implement its mandate, while emphasizing that the ultimate goal is for the peacekeepers to return to their positions in UNDOF's area of operations as soon as practicable,

Emphasizing the importance of Security Council and troop-contributing countries having access to reports and information related to UNDOF's current temporary configuration, and *reinforcing* that such information assists the Security Council with evaluating, mandating, and reviewing UNDOF and with effective consultation with troop-contributing countries,

Underscoring the need for UNDOF to have at its disposal all necessary means and resources to carry out its mandate safely and securely, including technology and equipment to enhance its observation of the area of separation and the ceasefire line, and to improve force protection, as appropriate, and *recalling* that the theft of United Nations weapons and ammunition, vehicles and other assets, and the looting and destruction of United Nations facilities, are unacceptable,

Expressing its profound appreciation to UNDOF's military and civilian personnel, including those from Observer Group Golan, for their service and continued contribution, in an increasingly challenging operating environment, *underscoring* the important contribution UNDOF's continued presence makes to peace and security in the Middle East, *welcoming* steps taken to enhance the safety and security of UNDOF, including Observer Group Golan, personnel, and *stressing* the need for continued vigilance to ensure the safety and security of UNDOF and Observer Group Golan personnel,

Strongly condemning incidents threatening the safety and security of United Nations personnel in recent months,

Expressing its appreciation to UNDOF for the efforts made to upgrade and expand its positions on Mount Hermon, including the establishment of a new position,

Taking note of the Secretary-General's plan for UNDOF to return incrementally to vacated positions, starting with Camp Faouar on the Bravo side, conditions permitting, given improvements in security in the northern part of the area of separation,

1. *Calls upon* the parties concerned to implement immediately its resolution 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973;

2. *Stresses* the obligation on both parties to scrupulously and fully respect the terms of the 1974 Disengagement of Forces Agreement, *calls on* the parties to exercise maximum restraint and prevent any breaches of the ceasefire and the area of separation, *encourages* the parties to take advantage of UNDOF's liaison function regularly to address issues of mutual concern, as appropriate, and *underscores* that there should be no military activity of any kind in the area of separation, including military operations by the Syrian Arab Armed Forces;

3. *Underlines* that there should be no military activity of the armed opposition groups in the area of separation, and urges Member States to convey strongly to the Syrian armed opposition groups in UNDOF's area of operations to halt all activities that endanger United Nations peacekeepers on the ground and to accord the United Nations personnel on the ground the freedom to carry out their mandate safely and securely;

4. *Calls on* all groups other than UNDOF to abandon all UNDOF positions and the Quneitra crossing point, and return the peacekeepers' vehicles, weapons, and other equipment;

5. *Calls on* all parties to cooperate fully with and facilitate the operations of UNDOF, to respect its privileges and immunities and to ensure its freedom of movement, as well as the security of and unhindered and immediate access for the United Nations personnel carrying out their mandate, including the unimpeded delivery of UNDOF equipment and the temporary use of alternative ports of entry and departure, as required, to ensure safe and secure troop rotation and resupply activities, in conformity with existing agreements, and *urges* prompt reporting by the Secretary-General to the Security Council and troop-contributing countries of any actions that impede UNDOF's ability to fulfil its mandate;

6. *Recognizes* the need to put in place efficient and secure temporary procedures for UNDOF personnel crossing between the Alpha and Bravo sides in the absence of the established crossing at Quneitra, and in this regard, calls on the parties to constructively engage with UNDOF, with the understanding that the Quneitra crossing will be re-opened as soon as security conditions permit;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to expedite preparations for the return of an UNDOF presence to Camp Faouar, conditions permitting;

8. *Welcomes* continued efforts to plan for UNDOF's expeditious return, including the provision of adequate force protection, to vacated positions in the Area of Separation, based on a continuous assessment of security in the area;

9. *Encourages* the parties to the Disengagement Agreement to engage constructively to make the necessary temporary arrangements with UNDOF for the force's return to vacated positions, taking into account existing agreements;

10. *Welcomes* the efforts being undertaken by the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force to implement the Secretary-General's zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse and to ensure full compliance of its personnel with the United Nations code of conduct, requests the Secretary-General to continue to take all necessary action in this regard and to keep the Security Council informed, and urges troop-contributing countries to take preventive and disciplinary action to ensure that such acts are properly investigated and punished in cases involving their personnel;

11. *Decides* to renew the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force for a period of six months, that is, until 31 December 2016, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure that UNDOF has the required capacity and resources to fulfil the mandate in a safe and secure way;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report every 90 days on developments in the situation and the measures taken to implement resolution 338 (1973).

Security Council

Distr.: General
29 June 2016

Resolution 2295 (2016)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 7727th meeting, on 29 June 2016

The Security Council,

Recalling its previous resolutions, in particular 2227 (2015) and 2100 (2013), its Presidential Statement of 6 February 2015 (S/PRST/2015/5), and its press statements, including of 12 January 2016, concerning the situation in Mali,

Reaffirming its strong commitment to the sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of Mali, *emphasizing* that the Malian authorities have primary responsibility for the provision of stability and security throughout the territory of Mali, and *underscoring* the importance of achieving national ownership of peace- and security-related initiatives,

Reaffirming the basic principles of peacekeeping, including consent of the parties, impartiality, and non-use of force, except in self-defence and defence of the mandate, and recognizing that the mandate of each peacekeeping mission is specific to the need and situation of the country concerned, and *also recalling* its Presidential Statement of 25 of November 2015 (S/PRST/2015/22),

Recognizing the legitimate aspiration of all Malian citizens to enjoy lasting peace and development,

Recognizing that the Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation in Mali ("the Agreement") signed in 2015 by the Government of Mali, the *Plateforme* coalition of armed groups, and the *Coordination des Mouvements de l'Azawad* coalition of armed groups, represents a historic opportunity to achieve lasting peace in Mali,

Considering the Agreement as balanced and comprehensive, aiming to address the political, institutional, governance, security, development and reconciliation dimensions of the crisis in Mali, respecting the sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of the Malian State,

Underscoring that the responsibility for the full and effective implementation of the Agreement, which has to be Malian-led and Malian-owned, rests with the Government of Mali, the *Plateforme* and *Coordination* armed groups, and is crucial to contribute to lasting peace in Mali, drawing lessons from previous peace agreements,

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Welcoming the positive steps taken by the Government of Mali, the *Plateforme* and *Coordination* armed groups to implement the Agreement while *expressing* serious concern at the continued delays in its implementation, and also *welcoming* the respect of the ceasefire since August 2015 as an important and concrete goodwill gesture of the Malian parties,

Welcoming the signing by the Government of Mali, the *Plateforme* and *Coordination* armed groups on 19 June 2016 of the *Entente* on the interim authorities and other related arrangements, as well as the decision of the President of Mali, Mr Ibrahim Boubacar Keita, on 15 June 2016 to appoint Mr. Mahamadou Diagouraga as his High Representative to on the implementation of the Agreement,

Welcoming the adoption by the Government of Mali, in January 2016, of Mali's second National Action Plan for the implementation of the Security Council resolution 1325 (2000), and *further welcoming* in this regard the adoption by the Government of Mali, in December 2015, of a law requiring a 30 per cent quota for women in national institutions,

Affirming its intention to facilitate, support and follow closely the implementation of the Agreement, and *commending* the role played by Algeria and other members of the international mediation team to assist the Malian parties to implement the Agreement,

Welcoming the announcement by the Government of Mali on 12 April 2016 of the holding of communal elections on 25 September 2016, a constitutional referendum in November 2016, during which the establishment of a Senate would be proposed, and regional elections in the first semester of 2017, and *calling for* these processes to be inclusive,

Expressing concern about the volatile security situation, especially the recent expansion of terrorist and other criminal activities into central and southern Mali as well as the intensification of intercommunal violence in the Centre of Mali,

Noting that the slow progress in the implementation of the Agreement, particularly its defence and security provisions, as well as the delayed restructuring of the security sector, have hampered efforts to restore security in the North of Mali, and *stressing* the primary responsibility of the Government of Mali, the *Plateforme* and *Coordination* armed groups to accelerate the implementation of the Agreement in order to improve the security situation across Mali and to forestall attempts by terrorist groups to derail the implementation of the Agreement,

Strongly condemning the activities in Mali and in the Sahel region of terrorist organisations, including Al-Qaida in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM), Al Mourabitoune, Ansar Eddine, and their affiliates such as the Front de Libération du Macina (FLM), which continue to operate in Mali and constitute a threat to peace and security in the region and beyond, and human rights abuses and violence against civilians, notably women and children, committed in Mali and in the region by terrorist groups,

Condemning the attacks against MINUSMA, the Malian Defence and Security Forces, EUTM Mali and the French forces, that continue to be perpetrated by terrorist groups,

Stressing that terrorism can only be defeated by a sustained and comprehensive approach involving the active participation and collaboration of all

States, and regional and international organisations to impede, impair, and isolate the terrorist threat, and *reaffirming* that terrorism cannot and should not be associated with any religion, nationality or civilization,

Recalling the listing of MUJAO, the Organisation of Al-Qaida in the Islamic Maghreb, Ansar Eddine and its leader Iyad Ag Ghali, and Al Mourabitoune on the Al-Qaida sanctions list established by the 1267/1989/2253 ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee and *reiterating its readiness*, under the above-mentioned regime, to sanction further individuals, groups, undertakings and entities who are associated with Al-Qaida and other listed entities and individuals, including AQIM, Al Mourabitoune and Ansar Eddine, in accordance with the established listing criteria,

Welcoming the continued action by the French forces, at the request and in support of the Malian authorities, to deter the terrorist threat in the North of Mali,

Emphasizing that security and stability in Mali are inextricably linked to that of the Sahel and West Africa regions, as well as the situation in Libya and in the North Africa region,

Expressing its *continued* concern over the transnational dimension of the terrorist threat in the Sahel region, as well as the serious challenges posed by transnational organized crime in the Sahel region, including arms and drug trafficking, the smuggling of migrants, human trafficking, and its increasing links, in some cases, with terrorism, *underscoring* the responsibility of the countries in the region in addressing these threats and challenges, *welcoming* in this context the efforts of the Group of Five for the Sahel (G5), including the establishment of a framework to strengthen regional security cooperation as well as to conduct cross-border joint military operations, and the African Union Nouakchott process, *also welcoming* the decision of the defence ministers of the States of the Sahel and Sahara on 24-25 March 2016 to intensify their regional cooperation to combat terrorism and to establish a new counterterrorist centre with its headquarters in Cairo, Egypt, and *welcoming* the efforts of the French forces to support G5 Member States to increase regional counter-terrorism cooperation,

Strongly condemning the incidents of kidnapping and hostage-taking with the aim of raising funds or gaining political concessions, *reiterating* its determination to prevent kidnapping and hostage-taking in the Sahel region, in accordance with applicable international law, *recalling* its resolutions 2133 (2014) and 2253 (2015) and including its call upon all Member States to prevent terrorists from benefitting directly or indirectly from the payment of ransoms or from political concessions and to secure the safe release of hostages and, in this regard, and *noting* the publication of the Global Counterterrorism Forum's (GCTF) "Algiers Memorandum on Good Practices on Preventing and Denying the Benefits of Kidnapping for Ransom by Terrorists",

Strongly condemning all abuses and violations of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law, including those involving extrajudicial and summary executions, arbitrary arrests and detentions and ill-treatment of prisoners, sexual and gender-based violence, as well as killing, maiming, recruitment and use of children, attacks against schools and hospitals, *calling on* all parties to respect the civilian character of schools as such in accordance with international humanitarian law and to cease unlawful and arbitrary detention of all children, and *calling upon*

all parties to bring an end to such violations and abuses and to comply with their obligations under applicable international law,

Reiterating, in this regard, that all perpetrators of such acts must be held accountable and that some of such acts referred to in the paragraph above may amount to crimes under the Rome Statute, *taking note* that, acting upon the referral of the transitional authorities of Mali dated 13 July 2012, the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court (ICC) opened, on 16 January 2013, an investigation into alleged crimes committed on the territory of Mali since January 2012, and, in this regard, *further taking note* of the opening by the ICC on 1 March 2016 of the confirmation of charges hearing in the first trial at the ICC for the alleged war crime of intentionally directing attacks against religious and historical monuments in Timbuktu, and recalling the importance of assistance and cooperation, by all parties concerned, with the Court,

Underscoring that Malian civilian control and oversight as well as further consolidation of the Malian Defence and Security Forces are important to ensure Mali's long-term security and stability and to protect the people of Mali,

Commending the role of the European Union Training Mission (EUTM Mali) in Mali in providing training and advice for the Malian Defence and Security Forces, including contributing to the strengthening of civilian authority and respect for human rights, and of the European Union Capacity Building Mission (EUCAP Sahel Mali) in providing strategic advice and training for the Police, Gendarmerie and Garde nationale in Mali,

Emphasizing the need for all parties to uphold and respect the humanitarian principles of humanity, neutrality, impartiality and independence in order to ensure the continued provision of humanitarian assistance, the safety and protection of civilians receiving assistance and the security of humanitarian personnel operating in Mali, and *stressing* the importance of humanitarian assistance being delivered on the basis of need,

Remaining seriously concerned over the significant ongoing food and humanitarian crisis in Mali, and over the insecurity which hinders humanitarian access, exacerbated by the presence of armed groups, terrorist and criminal networks, and their activities, the presence of landmines as well as the continued illicit proliferation of weapons from within and outside the region that threatens the peace, security, and stability of States in this region, and *condemning* attacks against humanitarian personnel,

Expressing its strong support for the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Mali, and for the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA) to assist the Malian authorities and the Malian people in their efforts to bring lasting peace and stability to their country, bearing in mind the primary responsibility of the Malian authorities to protect the population, and *welcoming* the stabilizing effect of the international presence in Mali, including MINUSMA,

Commending troop and police contributing countries of MINUSMA for their contribution, *paying tribute* to the peacekeepers who risk, as well as lost, their lives in this respect, strongly *condemning* attacks against peacekeepers, and *underlining* that attacks targeting peacekeepers may constitute war crimes under international law,

Expressing serious concern at the continuing lack of key capabilities for MINUSMA, stressing the need to strengthen MINUSMA's capabilities to enable it to fulfil its mandate in a complex security environment that includes asymmetric threats, and *emphasizing* the utmost importance of ensuring the security and safety of MINUSMA's personnel in that regard,

Emphasizing the importance for MINUSMA to ensure the most effective use and disposition of its troops and capabilities in accordance with the prioritization of tasks of its mandate,

Determining that the situation in Mali continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

Implementation of the Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation in Mali

1. *Urges* the Government of Mali, the *Plateforme* and *Coordination* armed groups to continue to engage constructively with sustained political will and in good faith to accelerate the implementation of the Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation in Mali to bring concrete peace dividends to the populations of Mali, and to urgently commit to a concrete timeline for its implementation;

2. *Urges* the Government of Mali, the *Plateforme* and *Coordination* armed groups to prioritize without further delay the necessary steps to advance the implementation of the following provisions of the Agreement, bearing in mind the need to ensure the full implementation of the Agreement, notably:

- political and institutional aspects, as referred to in Part II of the Agreement, notably the decentralization process and the effective establishment of the interim administrations, as well as the timely holding of communal and regional elections by the Malian authorities,

- defence and security aspects, as referred to in Part III and Annex 2 of the Agreement, notably the deployment of joint security patrols and special units in the North of Mali and the cantonment, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of armed combatants, within the framework of the reform of the security sector;

3. *Urges* the Government of Mali, the *Plateforme* and *Coordination* armed groups to continue to uphold the ceasefire agreement of 23 May 2014, the *Arrangement sécuritaire pour une cessation des hostilités* of 5 June 2015, and the declarations of cessation of hostilities of 24 July 2014 and 19 February 2015;

4. *Expresses* its readiness to consider targeted sanctions against those who take actions to obstruct or threaten the implementation of the Agreement, those who resume hostilities and violate the ceasefire, those who attack and take actions to threaten MINUSMA and other international presences, as well as those who provide support to such attacks and actions;

5. *Demands* that all armed groups in Mali put aside their arms, cease hostilities, reject the recourse to violence, cut off all ties with terrorist organisations, take concrete steps to enhance their cooperation and coordination with the Government of Mali to eliminate the terrorist threat, and recognize, without

conditions, the unity and territorial integrity of the Malian State, within the framework of the Agreement;

6. *Urges* all parties in Mali to cooperate fully with the deployment and activities of MINUSMA, in particular by ensuring the safety, security and freedom of movement of MINUSMA's personnel with unhindered and immediate access throughout the territory of Mali to enable MINUSMA to carry out fully its mandate;

7. *Urges* the Government of Mali, the *Plateforme* and *Coordination* armed groups to cooperate fully and coordinate with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Mali and MINUSMA, in particular on the implementation of the Agreement;

8. *Requests* the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Mali to use his good offices to encourage and support the full implementation of the Agreement, in particular by playing a central role to support and oversee the implementation of the Agreement by the Government of Mali, the *Plateforme* and *Coordination* armed groups, notably by heading the Secretariat of the *Comité de suivi de l'Accord* (CSA), and in particular, to assist the Malian parties in identifying and prioritizing implementation steps, consistent with the provisions of the Agreement;

9. *Calls on* the members of the CSA and other relevant international partners to sustain their support to the implementation of the Agreement, including through the appointment of an independent observer as provided for in article 63 of the Agreement, and to coordinate their efforts with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Mali and MINUSMA in this regard, and *recognizes* the role of the CSA to reconcile disagreements between the Malian parties;

10. *Affirms* that the gradual restoration and extension of State authority across the territory of Mali, in particular the reformed and reconstituted Malian Defence and Security Forces (MDSF), consistent with the provisions of the Agreement, would contribute significantly to the stability of Mali and to deter the terrorist threat, and, in this regard, *encourages* bilateral and multilateral partners to increase their support to accelerate the redeployment of the MDSF, once reformed and reconstituted, to the north of Mali, particularly by providing relevant equipment and training, in coordination with the Government of Mali and MINUSMA and within the Framework of the Agreement;

11. *Calls upon* the Government of Mali to finalize its strategy for the development of the North of Mali and the national emergency plan, *welcomes* the significant contributions of partners following the International Conference for the economic recovery and development of Mali held in Paris on 22 October 2015, *encourages* the effective fulfilment of the commitments made during this conference, and *urges* the Government of Mali to disburse the funds already received;

12. *Urges* the Government of Mali to engage with the Secretary-General, through his Special Representative for Mali, in order to establish concrete benchmarks and timelines to assess the progress of the Malian parties toward the full and effective implementation of the Agreement and *expresses* its intention to keep under review the mandate and deployment of MINUSMA, including through considering the gradual handing over of some of MINUSMA's sites to the MDSF once reconstituted and redeployed in the framework of the Agreement;

13. *Encourages* all relevant United Nations agencies, as well as regional, bilateral and multilateral partners to provide the necessary support to contribute to the implementation of the Agreement by the Malian parties, in particular its provisions pertaining to socioeconomic and cultural development, and, in this regard, *requests* the Secretary-General to ensure an efficient division of tasks and complementarity of efforts between MINUSMA and the United Nations Country Team (UNCT), based on their comparative advantages, to support the implementation of the Agreement;

MINUSMA's mandate

14. *Decides* to extend the mandate of MINUSMA until 30 June 2017;

15. *Decides* to increase the force levels of MINUSMA up to a ceiling of 13,289 military personnel, and 1,920 police personnel, and *requests* the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps to expedite force and asset generation, as well as deployment, including as set out in paragraph 41 below;

16. *Decides* that the strategic priority of MINUSMA is to support the implementation by the Government, the *Plateforme* and *Coordination* armed groups, as well as by other relevant Malian stakeholders, of the Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation in Mali, in particular its provisions related to the gradual restoration and extension of State authority;

17. *Authorizes* MINUSMA to take all necessary means to carry out its mandate, within its capabilities and its areas of deployment;

18. *Requests* MINUSMA to move to a more proactive and robust posture to carry out its mandate;

19. *Decides* that MINUSMA's mandate shall include the following priority tasks:

(a) Support to the implementation of the Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation in Mali

(i) To support the implementation of the political and institutional reforms provided by the Agreement, especially in its Part II, notably to support the Government's efforts for the effective and restoration and extension of State authority and rule of law throughout the territory, including through supporting the effective establishment of interim administrations in the North of Mali under the conditions set out in the Agreement;

(ii) To support the implementation of the defence and security measures of the Agreement, especially its Part III and Annex 2, notably:

– to support, monitor and supervise the ceasefire and to report to the Security Council on violations of it,

– to support the redeployment of the reformed and reconstituted Malian Defence and Security Forces especially (MDSF) in the Centre and North of Mali,

– to support the cantonment, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of armed groups, including through the integration of elements of the signatory armed groups in the MDSF as an interim measure, within the framework of the reform of the security sector, and without prejudice to the anticipated plans of

the demobilization, disarmament and reintegration and integration commissions;

– to ensure coherence of international efforts, in close collaboration with other bilateral partners, donors and international organisations, including the European Union, engaged in these fields, to rebuild the Malian security sector, within the framework set out by the Agreement;

(iii) To support the implementation of the reconciliation and justice measures of the Agreement, especially in its Part V, including with respect to the establishment of an international commission of inquiry, in consultation with the parties, and support the operationalization of the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission;

(iv) To support, within its resources and areas of deployment, the conduct of inclusive, free, fair and transparent local elections, as well as the holding of a constitutional referendum, including through the provision of appropriate logistical assistance and security arrangements, consistent with the provisions of the Agreement;

(v) To take into account the particular needs of women associated with armed groups, and to provide for their full access to Disarmament Demobilization Reintegration (DDR) programmes, inter alia, through consultation with women's organizations;

(b) Good offices and reconciliation

To exercise good offices, confidence-building and facilitation at the national and local levels, in order to support dialogue with and among all stakeholders towards reconciliation and social cohesion, to support efforts to reduce intercommunal tensions, bearing in mind the primary responsibility of the Malian authorities, and to encourage and support the full implementation of the Agreement by the Government of Mali, the *Plateforme* and *Coordination* armed groups, including by promoting the participation of civil society, including women's organisations, as well as youth organisations;

(c) Protection of civilians and stabilization, including against asymmetric threats

(i) To protect, without prejudice to the primary responsibility of the Malian authorities, civilians under threat of physical violence;

(ii) In support of the Malian authorities, to stabilize the key population centres and other areas where civilians are at risk, notably in the North and Centre of Mali, and, in this regard, to enhance early warning, to anticipate, deter and counter threats, including asymmetric threats, and to take robust and active steps to protect civilians, including through active and effective patrolling in areas where civilians are at risk, and to prevent the return of armed elements to those areas, engaging in direct operations pursuant only to serious and credible threats;

(iii) To provide specific protection for women and children affected by armed conflict, including through Child Protection Advisors and Women Protection Advisors, and address the needs of victims of sexual and gender-based violence in armed conflict;

(d) Countering asymmetric attacks in active defence of MINUSMA's mandate

In pursuit of its priorities and active defence of its mandate, to anticipate and deter threats and to take robust and active steps to counter asymmetric attacks against civilians or United Nations personnel, to ensure prompt and effective responses to threats of violence against civilians and to prevent a return of armed elements to those areas, engaging in direct operations pursuant only to serious and credible threats;

(e) Protection, safety and security of United Nations personnel

To protect the United Nations personnel, notably uniformed personnel, installations and equipment and ensure the safety, security and freedom of movement of United Nations and associated personnel;

(f) Promotion and protection of human rights

(i) To assist the Malian authorities in their efforts to promote and protect human rights, in particular in the areas of justice and reconciliation, including to support, as feasible and appropriate, the efforts of the Malian authorities, without prejudice to their responsibilities, to bring to justice those responsible for serious abuses or violations of human rights or violations of international humanitarian law, in particular war crimes and crimes against humanity in Mali, taking into account the referral by the transitional authorities of Mali of the situation in their country since January 2012 to the International Criminal Court;

(ii) To monitor, help investigate and report to the Security Council and publicly, as appropriate, on violations of international humanitarian law and on violations and abuses of human rights, including all forms of sexual and gender based violence and violations and abuses committed against women and children throughout Mali and to contribute to efforts to prevent such violations and abuses;

(g) Humanitarian assistance

In support of the Malian authorities, to contribute to the creation of a secure environment for the safe, civilian-led delivery of humanitarian assistance, in accordance with humanitarian principles, and the voluntary, safe and dignified return or local integration or resettlement of internally displaced persons and refugees in close coordination with humanitarian actors;

20. Further authorizes MINUSMA to use its existing capacities to assist in implementing the following tasks:

(a) Projects for stabilization

In support of the Malian authorities, to contribute to the creation of a secure environment for projects aimed at stabilizing the North of Mali, including quick impact projects;

(b) Weapons and ammunition management

To assist the Malian authorities with the removal and destruction of mines and other explosive devices and weapons and ammunition management;

(c) Support for cultural preservation

To assist the Malian authorities, as necessary and feasible, in protecting from attack the cultural and historical sites in Mali, in collaboration with UNESCO;

(d) Cooperation with the 1267/1989/2253 ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee

To assist, within its capabilities, its areas of deployment and without prejudice to its mandate, the 1267/1989/2253 ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee and the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team established by resolution 1526 (2004), including by passing information relevant to the implementation of the measures in paragraph 2 of resolution 2253 (2015);

21. *Requests* the Secretary-General to utilize personnel and expertise within MINUSMA's existing resources to reflect the prioritization of tasks as set out in paragraphs 19 and 20 of this resolution, and to continuously adjust this deployment according to the progress made in the implementation of MINUSMA's mandate, consistent with the division of tasks requested in paragraph 13 of this resolution;

22. *Requests* MINUSMA to update its protection of civilians strategy, consistent with paragraph 19 (c) and (d) above and, in this regard, to identify threats to civilians, implement prevention plans and accelerate the coordinated implementation of relevant monitoring, analysis and reporting arrangements;

23. *Requests* MINUSMA to further enhance its interaction with the civilian population, as well as its cooperation with the Malian Defence and Security Forces, including through the development of an effective communication strategy and MINUSMA radio, in order to raise awareness and understanding about its mandate and activities;

24. *Requests* the Secretary-General to enhance cooperation between MINUSMA, UNOWAS and Member States in the region as well as regional security initiatives, notably the G5 Sahel and the African Union Nouakchott Process, including through provision of relevant intelligence and liaison of officers from the G5 Sahel Member States to MINUSMA, in order to increase MINUSMA's awareness of the regional security environment and facilitate the implementation of its mandate;

25. *Requests* MINUSMA to ensure that any support provided to non-United Nations security forces, including the MDSF, is provided in strict compliance with the Human Rights Due Diligence Policy on United Nations support to non-United Nations security forces (HRDDP);

26. *Requests* MINUSMA to take fully into account gender considerations as a cross-cutting issue throughout its mandate and to assist the Malian authorities in ensuring the full and effective participation, involvement and representation of women at all levels and at an early stage of the stabilization phase, including the security sector reform and disarmament, demobilization and reintegration processes, as well as in reconciliation and electoral processes, further requests MINUSMA to assist the parties to ensure women's full and active participation in the

implementation of the Agreement, and *further requests* enhanced reporting by MINUSMA to the Security Council on this issue;

27. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure full compliance of MINUSMA with the United Nations zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuses and to keep the Council fully informed if such cases of misconduct occur, and *urges* troop- and police-contributing countries to take appropriate preventative action, including pre-deployment awareness training, and to ensure full accountability in cases of such conduct involving their personnel;

28. *Requests* MINUSMA to take fully into account child protection as a cross-cutting issue throughout its mandate and to assist the Malian authorities in ensuring that the protection of children's rights is taken into account, inter alia, in disarmament, demobilization and reintegration processes and in security sector reform in order to end and prevent violations and abuses against children;

Capacities of MINUSMA, safety and security of MINUSMA's personnel

29. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take all necessary steps, including through the full use of existing authorities and at his discretion, to enable MINUSMA to reach its full operational capacity without further delay;

30. *Urges* MINUSMA's troop and police contributing countries to expedite the procurement and deployment of all necessary contingent-owned equipment and urges Member States to provide troops and police that have adequate capabilities, pre-deployment and, where appropriate, in situ training and equipment, including enablers, specific to the operating environment, in order for MINUSMA to fulfil its mandate and *welcomes* the assistance of Member States to MINUSMA's troop and police contributing countries in this regard;

31. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take all appropriate additional measures and, in consultation with troop contributing countries, to identify options, including seeking the support of Member States, to enhance the safety and security of MINUSMA's personnel to enable MINUSMA to execute effectively its mandate in a complex security environment that includes asymmetric threats, including through:

- improving MINUSMA's intelligence capacities, including surveillance and monitoring capacities, within the limits of its mandate,
- providing training and equipment to counter explosive devices, including enhanced support to troop contributing countries to deploy the remaining armoured personnel carriers and other mine-protected vehicles needed under the current Force requirements,
- generating adequate military capabilities to secure MINUSMA's logistical supply routes, including the deployment of combat convoy battalions, as needed,
- implementing more effective casualty and medical evacuation procedures, as well as deploying enhanced medical evacuation capacities,
- taking active and effective measures to improve the planning and functioning of MINUSMA's safety and security facilities and arrangements;

32. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report on the measures referred to in paragraph 31 above in his regular reports on the situation in Mali;

33. *Calls upon* Member States, especially those in the region, to ensure the free, unhindered and expeditious movement to and from Mali of all personnel, as well as equipment, provisions, supplies and other goods, which are for the exclusive and official use of MINUSMA, in order to facilitate the timely and cost-effective delivery of the logistical supply of MINUSMA, and in this regard, *requests* the Secretary-General to take all necessary measures to facilitate the logistical supply of MINUSMA and to consolidate supply routes, including through using alternative routes and relocating MINUSMA's logistics hubs;

34. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to keep the Mission concept under continuous review, in order to maximize the positive impact of MINUSMA's resources and make operational adjustments where necessary, and *requests* the Secretary-General to keep it informed on its implementation;

French forces mandate

35. Authorizes French forces, within the limits of their capacities and areas of deployment, to use all necessary means until the end of MINUSMA's mandate as authorized in this resolution, to intervene in support of elements of MINUSMA when under imminent and serious threat upon request of the Secretary-General, and requests France to report to the Council on the implementation of this mandate in Mali and to coordinate its reporting with the reporting by the Secretary-General referred to in paragraph 46 below;

Obligations under international humanitarian and human rights law

36. *Urges* the Malian authorities to further combat impunity and, in this regard, to ensure that all perpetrators of crimes involving violations and abuses of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law, including those involving sexual violence, are held accountable and brought to justice, and also *urges* the Malian authorities to continue to cooperate with the International Criminal Court, in accordance with Mali's obligations under the Rome Statute;

37. *Urges* all parties to comply with obligations under international humanitarian law to respect and protect humanitarian personnel, facilities and relief consignments, and take all required steps to allow and facilitate the full, safe, immediate and unimpeded access of humanitarian actors for the delivery of humanitarian assistance to all people in need, while respecting the United Nations humanitarian guiding principles and applicable international law;

38. *Reiterates* that the Malian authorities have primary responsibility to protect civilians in Mali, *further recalls* its resolutions 1265 (1999), 1296 (2000), 1674 (2006), 1738 (2006) and 1894 (2009) on the protection of civilians in armed conflict, its resolutions 1612 (2005), 1882 (2009), 1998 (2011), 2068 (2012), 2143 (2014) and 2225 (2015) on Children And Armed Conflict and its resolutions 1325 (2000), 1820 (2008), 1888 (2009), 1889 (2009), 1960 (2010), 2106 (2013), 2122 (2013) and 2242 (2016), on Women, Peace and Security, *calls upon* MINUSMA and all military forces in Mali to take them into account and to abide by international humanitarian, human rights and refugee law, *recalls* the importance of training in this regard, and *urges* all parties to implement the conclusions on Children And Armed Conflict in Mali adopted by the Security Council working group on 7 July 2014;

Environmental impact of MINUSMA's operations

39. *Requests* MINUSMA to consider the environmental impacts of its operations when fulfilling its mandated tasks and, in this context, to manage them as appropriate and in accordance with applicable and relevant General Assembly resolutions and United Nations rules and regulations, and to operate mindfully in the vicinity of cultural and historical sites;

Inter-mission cooperation in West Africa

40. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps in order to ensure inter-mission cooperation, notably between MINUSMA, the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) and the United Nations Operation in Cote d'Ivoire (UNOCI), appropriate transfers of troops and their assets from other United Nations missions to MINUSMA, subject to the following conditions: (i) the Council's information and approval, including on the scope and duration of the transfer, (ii) the agreement of the troop-contributing countries and (iii) the security situation where these United Nations missions are deployed and without prejudice to the performance of their mandates, and, in this regard, *encourages* further steps to enhance inter-mission cooperation in the West African region, as necessary and feasible, and to report thereon for consideration as appropriate;

41. *Endorses* the proposal by the Secretary-General as set out in his reports of 31 March 2016 (S/2016/298) and 31 May 2016 (S/2016/498) to transfer the quick reaction force established by resolution 2162 (2014), as well as the aviation unit supporting it, from UNOCI to MINUSMA, following its withdrawal from UNOCI no later than 31 March 2017, to enhance the operations of MINUSMA to implement its mandate, and also to operate in Liberia, as required in the event of a serious deterioration of the security situation, and *requests* the Secretary-General to keep the Security Council updated on the proposed modalities of transfer of this unit in his upcoming reports on MINUSMA and UNMIL;

Regional and international cooperation on the Sahel

42. *Calls upon* all Member States, notably Sahel, West Africa and Maghreb States, as well as regional, bilateral and multilateral partners, to enhance their coordination, including through the G5 Sahel and the African Union Nouakchott process, to develop inclusive and effective strategies to combat in a comprehensive and integrated manner the activities of terrorist groups crossing borders and seeking safe havens in the Sahel region, notably AQIM, MUJAO, Ansar Eddine and Al Mourabitoune, and to prevent the expansion of those groups as well as to limit the proliferation of all arms and transnational organized crime and other illicit activities such as drug trafficking, smuggling of migrants and human trafficking;

43. *Calls* for the rapid and effective implementation, in consultation with Member States of the Sahel region and bilateral partners and multilateral organisations, of regional strategies encompassing security, governance, development, human rights and humanitarian issues such as the United Nations integrated strategy for the Sahel, and *encourages* in this regard the Special Representative of the Secretary General for West Africa and the Sahel to continue to support Member States of the region, including of the G5 Sahel, and regional and international organisations, to tackle the challenges to peace, security and development in the Sahel region as well as their root causes;

European Union contribution

44. *Calls on* the European Union, notably its Special Representative for the Sahel and its EUTM Mali and EUCAP Sahel Mali missions, to coordinate closely with MINUSMA and other bilateral partners of Mali engaged to assist the Malian authorities in the Security Sector Reform (SSR), as provided for by the Agreement and consistent with paragraph 19 (c) (ii) above;

Small arms and light weapons

45. *Calls upon* the Malian authorities, with the assistance of MINUSMA, consistent with paragraph 14 above, and international partners, to address the issue of the proliferation and illicit trafficking of small arms and light weapons in accordance with the ECOWAS Convention on Small Arms and Light Weapons, Their Ammunition and Other Related Materials and the United Nations Programme of Action on Small Arms and Light Weapons, in order to ensure the safe and effective management, storage and security of their stockpiles of small arms and light weapons and the collection and/or destruction of surplus, seized, unmarked or illicitly held weapons, and further stresses the importance of the full implementation of its resolutions 2017 (2011), 2117 (2013) and 2220 (2015);

Reports by the Secretary-General

46. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council every three months after the adoption of this resolution on the implementation of this resolution, focusing on the progress in the implementation of the Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation in Mali and on MINUSMA's efforts to support it, and, in this regard, requests the Secretary-General to include in his December report benchmarks and timelines as referred to in paragraph 12, and, then, to report on these benchmarks in his regular reports;

47. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

United Nations S/RES/2296 (2016)

Security Council

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Resolution 2296 (2016)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 7728th meeting, on 29 June 2016

The Security Council,

Reaffirming all its previous resolutions and presidential statements concerning the situation in Sudan and underlining the importance of full compliance with these,

Reaffirming its strong commitment to the sovereignty, unity, independence and territorial integrity of Sudan and its determination to work with the Government of Sudan, in full respect of its sovereignty, to assist in tackling the various challenges in Sudan,

Recalling the importance of the principles of the peaceful settlement of international disputes, good neighbourliness, non-interference and cooperation in the relations among States in the region,

Reaffirming the basic principles of peacekeeping, including consent of the parties, impartiality and non-use of force, except in self-defence and defence of the mandate, and recognizing that the mandate of each peacekeeping mission is specific to the country concerned,

Recalling all its relevant resolutions on women, peace and security, on children and armed conflicts, on the protection of humanitarian and United Nations personnel, and on the protection of civilians in armed conflicts,

Expressing deep concern at the ongoing insecurity in Darfur as characterised by attacks by rebel groups and Government forces in Jebel Marra, inter-tribal fighting, banditry and criminality, including sexual and gender-based violence targeting women and girls, which continues to threaten civilians, in particular women and children; and *reiterating* its demand that all parties to the conflict in Darfur immediately end violence, including attacks on civilians, peacekeepers and humanitarian personnel,

Taking note of the lack of military confrontation between the Government of Sudan and armed groups in Darfur over the past year, except for Jebel Marra, *expressing* deep concern at a significant increase in violence in and around the Jebel Marra, where fighting between the Government of Sudan and the Sudan Liberation Army Abdul Wahid (SLA/AW) continued, including aerial bombardments and reported attacks on women and children, as well as inter-communal conflict over

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land, access to resources, migration issues and tribal rivalries, including with the involvement of paramilitary units and tribal militias, including in East, West and North Darfur where inter-communal conflict led to significant displacement as well as the killing and wounding of civilians and the wounding of a peacekeeper,

Emphasizing that those responsible for violations of international humanitarian law and violations and abuses of human rights must be held accountable and that the Government of Sudan bears the primary responsibility to protect civilians within its territory and subject to its jurisdiction, including protection from crimes against humanity and war crimes,

Recalling its resolution 2117 (2013) and *expressing concern* at the threat to peace and security in Darfur arising from the illicit transfer, destabilizing accumulation and misuse of small arms and light weapons, and the continued threats to civilians posed by unexploded ordnance,

Expressing deep concern at the significant increase in population displacements in 2015 and so far in 2016 and the consequent increase in humanitarian assistance and protection needs, with 80,000 displaced across Darfur during the first five months of 2016 according to the United Nations and partners, some of whom have already returned, and unconfirmed reports due to access restrictions that up to an additional 127,000 were also reportedly displaced, in addition to 247,000 newly displaced in 2015, increasing the estimated total number of long-term internally-displaced persons (IDPs) in Darfur to 2.6 million and a total number of people in need of humanitarian assistance of 3.3 million,

Recalling the commitments made by the Government of Sudan and other signatories to the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur (DDPD) to ensure the unimpeded access of humanitarian assistance to the population in need and the protection of humanitarian workers and their operations in areas under their control, as well as to guarantee UNAMID unimpeded freedom of movement in all areas and at all times in Darfur in the exercise of its mandate, and *further recalling* the role of the Implementation Follow-up Commission (IFC) in assessing the implementation of the DDPD,

Expressing concern that the continued denial of access and restrictions imposed on humanitarian actors have left significant gaps in the delivery of humanitarian assistance, *calling on* the Government of Sudan to ensure humanitarian actors can operate in support of addressing basic needs,

Expressing concern at access restrictions and obstacles, including bureaucratic obstacles, imposed on the United Nation-African Union Mission in Darfur (UNAMID) which continue to jeopardise its ability to deliver on its mandate, including access restrictions in North and Central Darfur which prevent access to populations displaced by the fighting in Jebel Marra, *welcoming* the recent clearance by the Government of Sudan of 233 shipments with food rations for UNAMID and 16 shipments with United Nations- and contingent-owned equipment, *noting* that clearance for 298 shipments containing United Nations- and contingent-owned Equipment remains pending, *recognizing* the Government of Sudan's commitment to cooperate with UNAMID and humanitarian personnel on all logistical issues and *calling on* the Government of Sudan to continuously honour its commitment in full,

Calling on donors, the regional authorities in Darfur and the Government of Sudan to provide the financial resources necessary to reach those in need,

Reiterating that there can be no military solution to the conflict in Darfur, and that an inclusive political settlement is essential to re-establishing peace, and *underscoring* the importance of fully addressing the root causes of the conflict in the search for a sustainable peace, which should rapidly deliver real benefits for the Darfuri people, in this regard *reiterating* its support for the DDPD as a viable framework for the peace process in Darfur, and for its accelerated implementation, as well as the AU High-Level Implementation Panel (AU-HIP) mediated peace talks,

Acknowledging the Sudan National Dialogue convened in Khartoum in October 2015 and the efforts of the Government of Sudan to promote the National Dialogue, and further *acknowledging* that this National Dialogue was not sufficiently inclusive as it did not include all relevant parties,

Recalling the statements made by the Secretary-General and the Chairperson of the African Union Commission, which welcome the signing by the Government of Sudan of the Roadmap Agreement proposed by the AU-HIP, urge the non-signatory groups to sign it urgently and call on all signatories to fully abide by the Roadmap Agreement,

Welcoming the additional commitments by the Government of Sudan regarding the inclusivity of the National Dialogue,

Deploring the fact that some armed groups are impeding the peace process and have continued to resort to violence, *reiterating* its demand for the release of members of the former movement of Mohamed Bashar, taken captive in May 2013 by Justice and Equality Movement (JEM)-Gibril forces, and *condemning* any actions by any armed group aimed at forced overthrow of the Government of Sudan,

Noting that UNAMID's ability to facilitate progress in implementation of the DDPD is hampered by delays and the absence of an inclusive political settlement between the Government and non-signatory movements, *urging* the signatory parties to take the necessary remaining steps to implement the DDPD fully, *expressing concern* that the humanitarian and security situation, as well as the lack of capacity of the regional authorities in Darfur, hinder the transition from relief to stabilization and development activities, *urging* the Government of Sudan, with the support of interested donors, to ensure that the outstanding work of the Darfur Regional Authority and the Commissions are properly resourced to continue implementation, *urging* donors and the Government of Sudan to honour their pledges and fulfil their obligations in a timely manner, including those commitments made at the conference in Doha in April 2013, and *affirming* that development can support a lasting peace in Darfur,

Noting that local dispute resolution mechanisms play an important role in preventing and resolving inter-communal conflict, including conflict over natural resources, *urging* an intensification of effective efforts to prevent local disputes leading to violence, with its corresponding impact on the local civilian populations, *acknowledging* the efforts of Sudanese authorities and local mediators to intervene through the deployment of security forces and establishment of buffer zones between warring communities, and to mediate in inter-communal fighting, *welcoming* the encouraging conclusion of several inter-communal peace

agreements, with support from UNAMID and the UN Country Team (UNCT), and *urging* their continued work in collaboration with the Government of Sudan to find sustainable solutions to these conflicts,

Welcoming regional and other initiatives, undertaken in close interaction with the Government of Sudan, to address the root causes of the conflict in Darfur and to promote a sustainable peace, including the convening of JEM and the Sudan Liberation Army Minni Minnawi (SLA/MM) by the Joint Special Representative/ Joint Chief Mediator (JSR/JCM) in coordination with the Government of Qatar in May 2016 which focused on exploring the possibility for the two movements to join the peace process, and *commending* the efforts of the JSR/JCM to secure peace, stability and security in Darfur, including through support to international, regional and national efforts to revitalise the peace process and increase its inclusiveness,

Acknowledging efforts by local governments to restore law and order through the deployment of additional police, corrections and judicial human and material resources across Darfur, including legal advisers, prosecutors, legal aid assistants and family protection units and *noting* that these efforts should be consolidated and expanded to enhance the protective environment for the civilian population, particularly with respect to violation and abuses of women's rights and sexual and gender-based violence,

Underlining, without prejudice to the Security Council's primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, the importance of the partnership between the United Nations and the African Union, consistent with Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations, with regard to the maintenance of peace and security in Africa, particularly in Sudan,

Taking note of the regular consultations held between the United Nations, African Union and Government of Sudan in the format of the Tripartite mechanism, the report of the Joint Working Group of 23 May 2016, and the intention of the Joint Working Group to reconvene in four months,

Calling on all parties to comply with their obligations under international human rights law and international humanitarian law, *stressing* the importance that the Council attaches to ending impunity including through ensuring accountability and bringing to justice the perpetrators of crimes committed by all parties in Darfur, *urging* the Government of Sudan to comply with its obligations in this respect, *welcoming* the ongoing investigations by the Special Prosecutor for Darfur appointed by the Government of Sudan and *stressing* the need for further progress in this regard, *reiterating* the call for swift progress on the draft Memorandum of Understanding providing for UNAMID and African Union observation of the proceedings of the Special Court, and *calling on* the Government of Sudan swiftly to investigate attacks against UNAMID, and to bring the perpetrators to justice,

Reaffirming its concern over the negative effect of ongoing violence in Darfur on the stability of Sudan as a whole as well as the region, *welcoming* the ongoing good relations between Sudan and Chad, including on border control, and *encouraging* Sudan, Chad and the Central African Republic to continue to cooperate in order to achieve peace and stability in Darfur and the wider region,

Commending the efforts of UNAMID towards promoting peace and stability in Darfur, and *reiterating* its full support for UNAMID,

Welcoming the Special Report of the Secretary-General and the Chairperson of the African Union Commission of 2 June 2015 (S/2016/510) on UNAMID,

Taking note of the completion of the review commissioned by the Secretary-General on 2 July 2014 into the issue of under-reporting, and allegations of manipulation of reporting, by UNAMID, and *welcoming* the recommendations and conclusions contained in the review and the continued implementation of measures to address this issue,

Determining that the situation in Sudan constitutes a threat to international peace and security,

1. *Decides* to extend the mandate of UNAMID, as set out in resolution 1769 (2007), until 30 June 2017, and *further decides* that UNAMID shall consist of up to 15,845 military personnel, 1,583 police personnel and 13 formed police units of up to 140 personnel each;

2. *Reiterates*, in the context of the limited progress on the benchmarks and the ongoing insecurity, its endorsement of UNAMID's revised strategic priorities as set out in paragraph 4 of resolution 2148 (2014), namely: the protection of civilians, the facilitation of the delivery of humanitarian assistance and the safety and security of humanitarian personnel; mediation between the Government of Sudan and non-signatory armed movements on the basis of the DDPD, while taking into account ongoing democratic transformation at the national level; and support to the mediation of community conflict, including through measures to address its root causes, in conjunction with the UNCT; *welcomes* the steps taken so far by UNAMID to implement the review of UNAMID conducted pursuant to resolution 2113 (2014), and *requests* that UNAMID continue to align all its activity and direct the use of its resources to the achievement of these priorities, discontinue all other tasks not aligned to these priorities and continue to streamline the mission accordingly, and *stresses* the importance of the appropriate distribution of tasks and coordination between UNAMID and the UNCT in order to implement the review of UNAMID;

3. *Notes* that certain elements of UNAMID's mandate and tasks, as authorized in resolution 1769 (2007), which decided that the mandate of UNAMID shall be as set out in paragraphs 54 and 55 of the report of the Secretary-General and the Chairperson of the African Union Commission of 5 June 2007 (S/2007/307/Rev.1), are no longer relevant, or are either being undertaken by or will soon transition to other entities with comparative advantage, namely those enumerated in paragraphs 54 (g) and (h), 55 (a) (v), 55 (a) (vii), 55 (b) (ii-iii), 55 (b) (v), 55 (b) (x) and 55 (c) (iii-iv) of that report; and *requests* UNAMID to complete, no later than June 2017, the transition of tasks enumerated in paragraphs 54 (g) and 55 (c) (iv) of this same report to the UNCT;

4. *Underlines* that UNAMID must continue to give priority in decisions about the use of available capacity and resources to: (a) the protection of civilians across Darfur, including women and children, through, and without prejudice to the basic principles of peacekeeping, inter alia, continuing to move to a more preventive and pre-emptive posture in pursuit of its priorities and in active defence of its mandate; enhanced early warning; proactive military deployment and active and effective patrolling in areas at high risk of conflict and high concentration of IDPs; more prompt and effective responses to threats of violence against civilians, including through regular reviews of the geographic deployment of UNAMID's

force; securing IDP camps, adjacent areas and areas of return, including development and training of community policing; and (b) ensuring safe, timely and unhindered humanitarian access, and the safety and security of humanitarian personnel and activities, in accordance with relevant provisions of international law and the United Nations guiding principles on humanitarian assistance; and *requests* UNAMID to maximize the use of its capabilities, in cooperation with the UNCT and other international and non-governmental actors, in the implementation of its mission-wide comprehensive strategy for the achievement of these objectives;

5. *Emphasizes* UNAMID's Chapter VII mandate, as defined in resolution 1769 (2007), to deliver its core tasks to protect civilians without prejudice to the primary responsibility of the Government of Sudan and to ensure the freedom of movement and security of UNAMID's own personnel and humanitarian workers; *recalls* that UNAMID is authorized to take all the necessary action in fulfilment of this mandate; and *urges* UNAMID to deter any threats against itself and its mandate;

6. *Stresses* that, in the context of the evolving security situation, any refinement of the mission should be based on progress against the benchmarks and the conditions on the ground, and implemented in a gradual, phased, flexible and reversible manner;

7. *Welcomes* efforts to increase the effectiveness of UNAMID, and in this regard, *acknowledges* the recent troops to task review conducted by the United Nations and the African Union Commission and in particular the findings that UNAMID should ensure a higher degree of flexibility in its military deployments and increase the field presence of individual police officers;

8. *Commends* the efforts of the JSR/JCM to revitalise the peace process and to increase its inclusiveness, guided by the Framework for African Union and United Nations facilitation of the Darfur Peace Process, including through renewed engagement of the non-signatory movements; *welcomes* the JSR/JCM's strengthened coordination with the AU-HIP and the United Nations Special Envoy for Sudan and South Sudan in synchronising their mediation efforts and in generating progress on direct negotiations between the Government of Sudan and the Darfur armed movements;

9. *Welcomes* that progress has been made in implementation of some elements of the DDPD, including the completion of security arrangements for Liberation and Justice Movement and JEM-Sudan combatants and the conversion of the Liberation and Justice Movement into two political parties, the integration of former rebels into power structures of Sudan and the ongoing Darfur Internal Dialogue Consultation (DIDC), but *expresses concern* at continuing serious delays in implementation overall, including provisions related to compensation and the creation of a conducive environment enabling the return of IDPs and refugees; *urges* the signatory parties to implement the DDPD in full, including by effective transition of coordination duties and activities of the Darfur Regional Authority to a successor organ and by ensuring that other DDPD institutions established under it are resourced and empowered to carry out their mandates; *demands* that the non-signatory armed groups refrain from impeding the implementation of the DDPD; and *encourages* UNAMID, in accordance with its revised strategic priorities, and the UNCT to continue to engage fully in support of implementation of the DDPD;

10. *Notes* the holding of the Darfur administrative referendum on 11-13 April 2016 which endorsed the five states structure of Darfur, *welcomes* that the referendum took place peacefully, and *notes* the concerns expressed in the Special Report of the Secretary-General and the Chairperson of the African Union Commission of 2 June 2015 about voter eligibility and the timing of the referendum;

11. *Demands* that all parties to the conflict in Darfur immediately cease all acts of violence, and commit themselves to a sustained and permanent ceasefire, in order to bring a stable and durable peace to the region;

12. *Emphasizes* the importance of the work of the AU-HIP, encourages all parties to the conflict to engage constructively with the AU-HIP and in this regard *condemns* the attitude of those who refuse to join the mediation process, including the SLA/AW, *urges* the SLA/AW to join the peace process, without pre-conditions, in order to achieve a cessation of hostilities as a first step towards a comprehensive and sustainable peace agreement;

13. *Welcomes* the signing by the Government of Sudan on 21 March 2016 of the Roadmap Agreement proposed by the AU-HIP and *urges* the non-signatory groups to sign it urgently as an important milestone in determining a practicable way forward towards a cessation of hostilities and an inclusive National Dialogue;

14. *Reaffirms* its support for a Darfur-based internal dialogue that takes place in an inclusive environment with full respect for the civil and political rights of participants, including the full and effective participation of women and IDPs; *welcomes* the release of $1 million by the Government of Sudan as half of its pledged contribution to the funding of the Darfur Internal Dialogue and Consultation (DIDC), which has allowed progress on the second phase of the DIDC, and *calls on* the Government of Sudan to speedily release the remainder of the pledge; *welcomes* the €800,000 pledge by the European Union to fund the DIDC; *expresses concern* that prevailing insecurity, and lack of adequate funding, could undermine effective implementation of future phases of the DIDC; *calls on* the Government of Sudan and the armed groups to ensure the necessary enabling environment; and *requests* UNAMID to continue to support, monitor and report on the development of the DIDC and the overall environment for it;

15. *Calls* for an urgent end to inter-tribal clashes, criminality and banditry that affect civilians, *acknowledges* efforts of Sudanese authorities and local mediators to mediate in inter-communal fighting; *further calls* for reconciliation and dialogue; *welcomes* UNAMID's intention to intensify its efforts to support the mediation of community conflict within the framework of its mandate and strategic priorities; and *requests* UNAMID to continue to support local conflict resolution mechanisms, including with civil society mechanisms and to work with the Government of Sudan, the UNCT and civil society, to develop an action plan on the prevention and resolution of inter-community conflict in each state of Darfur;

16. *Expresses deep concern* over the proliferation of arms, in particular small arms and light weapons and the use of such arms against civilians and *requests* UNAMID to continue to cooperate in this context with the Panel of Experts established by resolution 1591 (2005) in order to facilitate their work; *notes* the Government of Sudan's announcement of its intention to implement a civilian disarmament campaign for the collection of illicit weapons and *calls on* the

Secretary-General to provide an update on the implementation of this initiative in his next report;

17. *Commends* UNAMID troop- and police-contributing countries; *welcomes* that some progress has been made in addressing contingent-owned equipment and self-sustainment shortfalls, but *expresses concern* that shortfalls remain; and *calls* for continued efforts by UNAMID, the Secretariat and troop- and police-contributing countries to address such shortfalls, including by providing appropriate training and resources to fulfil priority protection functions, especially in areas necessary for contingents' temporary deployment capability and ability to conduct long-range patrols;

18. *Strongly condemns* all attacks on UNAMID; *underlines* that any attack or threat of attack on UNAMID is unacceptable; *demands* that there be no recurrence of such attacks and that those responsible be held to account following prompt and thorough investigation; *pays tribute* to the UNAMID personnel who have paid the ultimate sacrifice in the line of duty for the cause of peace in Darfur; *urges* UNAMID to take all necessary measures within its rules of engagement to protect UN personnel and equipment; *condemns* the ongoing impunity for those who attack peacekeepers, and in this regard *urges* the Government of Sudan to do its utmost to bring all perpetrators of any such crimes to justice and to cooperate with UNAMID to this end;

19. *Reiterates* its deep concern that hindrances remain to UNAMID in the implementation of its mandate, including movement and access restrictions, caused by insecurity, acts of criminality and significant movement restrictions by the Government of Sudan, armed movements and militia groups; *calls on* all parties in Darfur to remove all obstacles to UNAMID's full and proper discharge of its mandate, including by ensuring its security and freedom of movement; and in this regard, *demands* that the Government of Sudan comply with the Status of Forces Agreement fully and without delay, particularly provisions relevant to the movement of patrols in conflict-affected areas and flight clearances, as well as those provisions relevant to the removal of obstacles to the use of UNAMID aerial assets, the timely processing of UNAMID's equipment and rations at the port of entry to Sudan, and the timely issuing of visas; *welcomes* discussions on operational and logistical issues pertaining to UNAMID's effective implementation of its mandate, including through the Tripartite mechanism, *recognizes* the Government of Sudan's commitment to cooperate on all logistical issues including customs clearances, visas and access for UNAMID and humanitarian personnel and *calls on* the Government of Sudan to continuously honour its commitment;

20. *Deplores* the delays in processing rations and equipment through ports of entry which have resulted in severe shortages of food rations and equipment over the past year, *welcomes* the recent clearance by the Government of Sudan of 233 shipments with food rations for UNAMID and 16 shipments with United Nations- and contingent-owned equipment, *notes* that clearance for 298 shipments containing United Nations- and contingent-owned equipment remains pending and *calls upon* the Government of Sudan to ensure the timely processing of shipments containing food rations, equipment and other necessary items required by UNAMID;

21. *Condemns* all violations of international humanitarian law and violations and abuses of human rights, including those involving any form of sexual and gender-based violence, in particular the deliberate targeting of civilians,

indiscriminate or disproportionate attacks; and *demands* that all parties in Darfur immediately end attacks targeting civilians, peacekeepers and humanitarian personnel, and comply with their obligations under international human rights law and international humanitarian law as applicable;

22. *Expresses serious concern* at the deteriorating humanitarian situation in Darfur, and at the threats to and attacks on humanitarian personnel and facilities; *expresses concern* that access to some conflict areas where vulnerable populations reside remains restricted and that some conflict areas are inaccessible, including in North and Central Darfur and eastern Jebel Marra, due to insecurity, acts of criminality and movement restrictions by Government forces, armed movements and militia groups; *welcomes* that humanitarian organizations are able to deliver some aid to most people in need of assistance in Darfur; *deplores* the continued restrictions on humanitarian access in Darfur resulting from increased insecurity, attacks against humanitarian workers, denial of access by the parties to the conflict and bureaucratic impediments imposed by the Government of Sudan and that such impediments, among other reasons including financial and operational issues, have caused some international humanitarian actors and United Nations staff to leave Sudan; *further expresses concern* over the insufficient availability of funding for humanitarian actors; *stresses* the need for the timely issuing of visas and travel permits for humanitarian organizations; and *demands* that the Government of Sudan, all militias, armed groups and all other stakeholders ensure the safe, timely and unhindered access of humanitarian organizations and relief personnel, and the delivery of humanitarian assistance to populations in need throughout Darfur, in accordance with the relevant provisions of international law and United Nations guiding principles of humanitarian assistance, including humanity, impartiality, neutrality and independence;

23. *Condemns* increased human rights violations and abuses in, and relating to, Darfur, including those involving extrajudicial killings, the excessive use of force, abduction of civilians, acts of sexual- and gender-based violence, violations and abuses against children, and arbitrary arrests and detentions; *calls on* the Government of Sudan to investigate allegations of such violations and abuses and bring those responsible to justice; *expresses deep concern* about the situation of all those so detained, including civil society members and IDPs; *emphasizes* the importance of ensuring, within its current mandate, UNAMID's and other relevant organizations' ability to monitor such cases; and in this regard *urges* the Government of Sudan to extend full cooperation with UNAMID towards fulfilment of this goal and to provide accountability and access to justice for victims; *calls on* the Government of Sudan fully to respect its obligations, including by fulfilling its commitment to lift the state of emergency in Darfur, releasing all political prisoners and ensuring free expression;

24. *Requests* UNAMID to monitor, verify, and draw to the attention of the authorities abuses and violations of human rights, including those committed against women and children, and violations of international humanitarian law, and *further requests* enhanced, detailed, full and public reporting by the Secretary-General to the Council on this issue, as part of his regular 90-day reports;

25. *Requests* UNAMID to ensure that any support provided to non-United Nations security forces is provided in strict compliance with the Human Rights Due Diligence Policy on United Nations support to non-United Nations security forces

(HRDDP), and requests the Secretary-General to include progress made in implementing the policy in his reports to the Security Council;

26. *Urges* close coordination among United Nations missions in the region, including UNAMID, the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA), the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) and the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA), and *requests* the Secretary-General to ensure effective inter-mission cooperation;

27. *Emphasizes* the importance of cooperation and information-sharing between UNAMID, UNMISS, MINUSCA and the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO) and relevant regional and international partners in addressing the regional threat including of the Lord's Resistance Army, and *recalls* its encouragement to UNAMID, within existing capacities and consistent with its mandate, to cooperate and share information in this regard;

28. *Notes* the Government of Sudan's stated desire to see the displaced return to their areas of origin or resettle in their current areas of displacement; *stresses* that any returns should be safe, voluntary and in accordance with applicable international law; and further *stresses* the importance of achieving dignified and durable solutions for refugees and IDPs, and of ensuring their full participation in the planning and management of these solutions;

29. *Demands* that all parties to the conflict in Darfur create the conditions conducive to allowing the voluntary, informed, safe, dignified and sustainable return of refugees and IDPs, or, where appropriate, their local integration and within the context of its protection of civilians mandate; *welcomes* UNAMID's plan for renewed effort to enhance the protection of IDPs; *stresses* the need for the establishment of a mechanism in order to verify the extent to which these returns are voluntary and informed in nature, and *underlines* the importance of addressing land issues for the realization of durable solutions in Darfur;

30. *Demands* that the parties to the conflict immediately cease all acts of sexual and gender-based violence and make and implement specific and time-bound commitments to combat sexual violence, in accordance with resolution 2106 (2013); *urges* the Government, with the support of the United Nations and African Union, to develop a structured framework through which conflict related sexual violence will be comprehensively addressed, and to allow access for service provision for sexual violence survivors; *requests* UNAMID to strengthen its reporting on sexual and gender-based violence and actions taken to combat it, including through the swift deployment of Women Protection Advisers; *requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that the relevant provisions of resolutions 1325 (2000), 2242 (2015), and subsequent resolutions on women, peace and security, are implemented, including supporting the full and effective participation of women during all stages of peace processes, particularly in conflict resolution, post-conflict planning and peacebuilding, including women's civil society organizations, and to include information on this in his reporting to the Council; *further requests* UNAMID to monitor and assess the implementation of these tasks and *requests* the Secretary-General to include information on this in his reporting to the Council;

31. *Demands* that the parties to the conflict immediately cease all violations and abuses against children, and develop and implement concrete and time-bound action plans to end and prevent the recruitment and use of children in violation of applicable international law; *welcomes* the Government's adoption of an Action Plan for the Protection of Children from Violations in Armed Conflict and *urges* the Government to implement this Action Plan in full; and *requests* the Secretary-General to ensure:

(a) continued monitoring and reporting of the situation of children in Darfur; and

(b) continued dialogue with the parties to the conflict towards the development and implementation of the aforementioned action plans, in accordance with resolution 1612 (2005) and subsequent resolutions on children and armed conflict;

32. *Underscores* the importance of regular review by the Security Council of each United Nations peacekeeping mission's progress in implementing its mandate, and *recalls* its request to the Secretary-General, in close consultation with the African Union, and seeking perspectives from all relevant parties, to conduct an analysis of implementation of the review of UNAMID; in this regard, *takes note* of the Secretary-General's efforts to make recommendations on the future of UNAMID, including its exit strategy, as requested by the Security Council in paragraph 7 of resolution 2173 (2014); *concurs* that UNAMID's long-term planning should be based upon progress towards the mission's benchmarks as set out in the Secretary-General's report of 16 October 2012 (S/2012/771) and subsequently refined in his reports of 25 February 2014 (S/2014/138) and 15 April 2014 (S/2014/279) (Annex); *takes note* that the Secretary-General, in his report of 26 May 2015 (S/2015/378), emphasizes that a political settlement in Darfur and direct talks between Government and the non-signatory armed movements, starting with a cessation of hostilities in Darfur, is essential to re-establishing peace in Darfur and is primary to the achievement of these benchmarks;

33. *Takes note* of ongoing consultations between the United Nations, the African Union and the Government of Sudan, notably in the frameworks of the Tripartite mechanism and the Joint Working Group, including discussion of operational and logistical issues pertaining to the mission's operation as well as the development of an exit strategy in accordance with the mission's benchmarks; *requests* the Secretary-General to make recommendations, within 120 days of the adoption of this resolution, including by building on any agreed recommendations of the Joint Working Group and *undertakes* to consider the Secretary-General's recommendations in due course, on what practical steps need to be taken by all Sudanese parties with the support of UNAMID in order to make tangible progress towards achieving the benchmarks;

34. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Council every 90 days following adoption of this resolution on UNAMID, including:

(i) information on the political, humanitarian and security situation in Darfur, including detailed reporting on incidents of violence and attacks against civilians, by whomsoever perpetrated;

(ii) information on violations of the Status of Forces Agreement, including those involving attacks or threats of attack on UNAMID, violations of

international humanitarian law perpetrated by any party to the conflict, as well as access restrictions and significant operational obstacles such as those related to customs clearances and visas;

(iii) developments and progress towards achievement of UNAMID's strategic priorities and benchmarks, including progress in response to the Secretary General's recommendations on practical steps requested in paragraph 33 of this resolution;

(iv) developments and progress in addressing the challenges facing UNAMID as identified in the review of UNAMID; and

(v) on the implementation of this resolution;

35. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Annex: UNAMID benchmarks as set out in Annex 1 of the Secretary-General report of 15 April 2014 (S/2014/279)

Benchmark 1: inclusive peace process through mediation between the Government and non-signatory armed movements on the basis of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur

Requirements for progress would include a commitment on the part of the Government of the Sudan and non-signatory movements to reach a comprehensive negotiated political settlement to the conflict and adhere to its full and timely implementation; and credible Darfur-based internal dialogue and consultations that seek to reflect the views of the civilian population, including women, on Darfur in the peace process.

Indicators

High-level mediation

- **The Government and the non-signatory movements enter into direct negotiations brokered by the Joint African Union-United Nations Chief Mediator for Darfur over an all-inclusive comprehensive settlement to the Darfur conflict within the context of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur.**
- **The signatory parties, with the support of international partners, implement the provisions of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur, which remain essential in addressing the root causes of conflict in Darfur.**
- **The Government and the non-signatory movements conclude and observe a comprehensive and inclusive cessation of hostilities.**
- **The outcomes of the Darfur peace process are reflected in a national constitutional process supported by the African Union High-level Implementation Panel for the Sudan, as provided for in the framework for African Union and United Nations facilitation of the Darfur peace process.**

Darfur-based internal dialogue and consultations;

- **Darfur-based internal dialogue and consultations take place in an inclusive and transparent environment that ensures the proportional representation of Darfuris and respect for the human rights of participants, as monitored by African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID).**
- **The outcomes of the Darfur-based internal dialogue and consultations are widely disseminated and implemented in a manner that promotes and consolidates peace and stability in Darfur.**
- **A functioning Darfur Regional Authority that oversees the implementation of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur, in conjunction with the Government of the Sudan.**

Benchmark 2: protection of civilians and unhindered humanitarian access and the safety and security of humanitarian personnel

Requirements for progress would include the demonstrated commitment of the parties to the conflict, including Government forces, non-signatory movements and other armed groups, to cease hostilities and respect and implement ceasefire and security arrangements; the demonstrated commitment of the parties to the conflict to implement measures to protect civilians (or promote/respect human rights); the demonstrated commitment of the parties to the conflict to allow unrestricted

humanitarian access; the willingness of local actors to facilitate the safe, voluntary and sustainable return, reintegration or resettlement of internally displaced persons and refugees; improvement of TCC/PCC performance and equipment; support by the international donor community for humanitarian activities and, where appropriate, early recovery and rehabilitation; the improved coordination between UNAMID and humanitarian actors with regard to the facilitation of the deli very of humanitarian assistance and the safety and security of humanitarian personnel; and the commitment of the Government of the Sudan at the national and local levels to improve the capacity of its security, judicial and penal institutions to promote and protect human rights.

Indicators

Protection of civilians from imminent threats of physical violence;

- Civilians facing imminent threats of physical violence are protected by UNAMID.
- Civilians at risk of physical attack, in particular women and children, carry out livelihood activities safely and securely under UNAMID protection.
- Civilians receive emergency medical assistance from UNAMID, including through evacuation to medical facilities, in extreme circumstances (i.e., when humanitarian actors are unable to assist).

Protective environment;

- Security and stability (as indicated by an absence of serious crime or violent conflict) for civilians within camps for internally displaced persons and temporary settlements.
- Security and stability (as indicated by an absence of serious crime or violent conflict) for civilians in areas outside of camps for internally displaced persons and temporary settlements, including in particular in areas adjacent to camps.
- Reduction in the number of violent crimes against civilians.
- Reduction in human rights violations, including incidents of sexual and gender-based violence, as recorded by UNAMID.
- Reduction in the recruitment of child soldiers by the parties to the conflict.
- Improved environment for the protection of civil and political rights, including through the development of sustainable foundations for professional, democratic policing and law enforcement.
- Trials monitored by UNAMID are fair and in accordance with international legal standards and practices.
- The prevalence of arms and armed actors is reduced through the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of combatants in accordance with the provisions of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur.
- Threats to civilians posed by unexploded ordnance are addressed through, inter alia, the safe disposal of such materials and through risk-awareness training.

Safe, timely and unhindered humanitarian access and safety and security for humanitarian personnel;

- Humanitarian actors requesting UNAMID protection and other support are able to conduct operations (e.g., inter alia aid delivery and distribution and needs assessments) in a safe, timely and unhindered manner.
- Humanitarian actors and their property are safe and secure, in particular when UNAMID protection is provided.
- Parties to the conflict honour their commitments and international obligations to combat all acts of sexual violence against women, men and children and put an end to the recruitment and use of child soldiers.

Benchmark 3: prevention or mitigation of community conflict through mediation and, in conjunction with the United Nations country team, measures to address its root causes

Requirements for progress would include willingness on the part of the authorities and traditional community leaders to play a constructive role in resolving intercommunal conflict peacefully; the provision of access to UNAMID to facilitate mediation efforts; strengthened traditional conflict resolution mechanisms and greater respect thereof; the inclusion of measures in reconciliation agreements to address the root causes of intercommunal conflict; a willingness on the part of the authorities and other parties to the conflict to fulfil their responsibilities in regard to preventing or resolving intercommunal clashes; and the provision of access to the United Nations Country Team to enable measures that address root causes related to natural resources, recovery and reconstruction.

Indicators

- Dialogue between pastoralist and agriculturalist communities over peaceful coexistence and shared access to natural resources, in particular prior to and during the migration season.
- Interventions by the authorities and traditional community mediators, facilitated by UNAMID, that prevent or resolve violent intercommunal conflict.
- Dialogue between conflicting parties over local settlements to violent intercommunal conflict.
- Conflicting parties enter into and adhere to local agreements that settle violent intercommunal conflict.
- Reduction in the number of incidents of and new displacement resulting from intercommunal conflict.
- Transitional justice mechanisms, including the National Human Rights Commission, the Special Court for Darfur and the Truth and Reconciliation Commission, are established and operating in accordance with international human rights standards and best practice.
- Improved access to justice through the adoption of measures aimed at enhancing victims' rights to truth, justice and remedy.

United Nations S/RES/2297 (2016)

Security Council

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Resolution 2297 (2016)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 7731st meeting, on 7 July 2016

The Security Council,

Recalling all its previous resolutions and statements of its President on the situation in Somalia,

Underlining its respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence, and unity of Somalia,

Condemning recent Al Shabaab attacks in Somalia and beyond, *expressing serious concern* at the ongoing threat posed by Al Shabaab, and *underlining* its concern that Al Shabaab continues to hold territory and extort revenue in Somalia,

Expressing outrage at the loss of civilian life, in Al Shabaab attacks, and *paying tribute* to the bravery and sacrifices made by the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) and the Somali Security Forces personnel in the fight against Al Shabaab,

Reiterating its determination to support efforts to reduce the threat posed by Al Shabaab in Somalia, and *underlining* its commitment to support an inclusive Somali-led political peace and reconciliation process,

Expressing grave concern at the continued violations and abuses of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law in Somalia,

Welcoming the positive contributions that the UN Support Office in Somalia (UNSOS) has made to supporting the gains made by AMISOM and the UN Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM), and *underscoring* the importance of an effective partnership between the United Nations, the African Union (AU) and Member States in Somalia,

Recognizing that the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) has a responsibility to protect its citizens and build its own national security forces, *noting* that these forces should be inclusive and representative of Somalia and act in full compliance with their obligations under international humanitarian law and international human rights law, and *reaffirming* the intent of international partners to support the FGS in achieving this,

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Welcoming the FGS and regional leaders' endorsement of a new National Security Policy, *calling on* the FGS to accelerate its implementation in view of the remaining threat posed by Al-Shabaab, *underlining* the importance of further defining the composition of Somalia's national security forces, identifying capability gaps in order to guide AMISOM and donors' security sector assistance priorities and signalling areas of cooperation with the international community, and *noting* the international community's intention to support the FGS in security sector reform,

Recognizing that a more stable Somalia is of vital importance to ensuring regional security,

AMISOM

Commending the contribution of AMISOM to lasting peace and stability in Somalia, *noting* its critical role in improving the security situation, *expressing* its appreciation for the continued commitment of troops, police and equipment to AMISOM by the Governments of Burundi, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda and other African nations, and *recognizing* the significant sacrifices made by AMISOM forces,

Welcoming the support of the international community to peace and stability in Somalia, in particular the European Union for its substantial contribution in supporting AMISOM, as well as support from other bilateral partners to both AMISOM and the Somali National Army (SNA), and *emphasizing* the importance of new contributions, including from the African Union Peace Fund, the private sector, civil society and other donations, in order to share the financial burden of supporting AMISOM,

Taking note of the African Union Peace and Security Council's communiqué of 28 April 2016 on the situation in Somalia and AMISOM,

Welcoming the holding of the Summit of the Heads of State and Government of the troop and police contributing countries of AMISOM in Djibouti on 28 February 2016, and their commitment to improving coordination within AMISOM and to the revitalisation of AMISOM operations, *welcomes* the development of the revised Concept of Operations 2016 for AMISOM, as endorsed by the AU Peace and Security Council on 29 June 2016 and *looks forward* to its implementation,

Welcoming the AU's investigation of allegations of sexual violence against some AMISOM troops, *underlining* the importance of the AU implementing the recommendations of the report, and in line with resolution 2272 (2016), *calling on* the AU and troop-contributing countries to ensure that allegations are properly and thoroughly investigated and appropriate and timely follow-up action is taken, including full investigation of those cases of abuse referred to the AU investigation team,

Expressing concern over the continued activities of Al Shabaab and reports of pro-Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL, also known as Da'esh) elements in Somalia and the security implications of the situation in Yemen for Somalia,

Determining that the situation in Somalia continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

AMISOM

1. *Agrees* with the Secretary-General that conditions in Somalia are not appropriate for the deployment of a United Nations peacekeeping mission;

2. *Continues to agree* with the revised benchmarks as set out in the Secretary-General's letter to the President of the Security Council of 2 July 2015, *agrees* with his conclusion that the achievement of the benchmarks could pave the way for the deployment of a United Nations peacekeeping operation which could help consolidate the peace process in Somalia and the development of Somali security sector institutions, and *requests* the Secretary-General to keep these benchmarks under continuous review, in consultation with the AU;

3. *Underlines* that the increases in the force strength decided in resolution 2036 (2012) and 2124 (2013) are to provide short term enhancement to AMISOM's military capacity, and as part of an overall exit strategy for AMISOM, after which a decrease in AMISOM's force strength will be considered in light of progress on the ground;

Priorities and tasks

4. *Decides* to authorize the Member States of the AU to maintain the deployment of AMISOM up to a maximum level of 22,126 uniformed personnel until 31 May 2017, and *further decides* that AMISOM shall be authorized to take all necessary measures, in full compliance with participating States' obligations under international humanitarian law and international human rights law, and in full respect of the sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence and unity of Somalia, to carry out its mandate;

5. *Decides to authorize* AMISOM to implement the following strategic objectives:

(a) Reduce the threat posed by Al Shabaab and other armed opposition groups;

(b) Provide security in order to enable the political process at all levels as well as stabilisation efforts, reconciliation and peacebuilding in Somalia;

(c) Enable the gradual handing over of security responsibilities from AMISOM to the Somali security forces contingent on abilities of the Somali security forces;

6. *Decides to authorize* AMISOM to carry out the following priority tasks:

(a) To continue to conduct offensive operations against Al Shabaab and other armed opposition groups;

(b) To maintain a presence in the sectors set out in the AMISOM Concept of Operations in order to establish conditions for effective and legitimate governance across Somalia, in coordination with the Somali security forces;

(c) To assist with the free movement, safe passage and protection of all those involved with the peace and reconciliation process in Somalia, and ensure the security of the electoral process in Somalia as a key requirement;

(d) To secure key supply routes including to areas recovered from Al Shabaab, in particular those essential to improving the humanitarian situation, and those critical for logistical support to AMISOM, underscoring that the delivery of logistics remains a joint responsibility between the United Nations and AU;

7. *Further decides* to authorize AMISOM to carry out the following essential tasks:

(a) To conduct joint operations with the Somali security forces, within its capabilities, in coordination with other parties, as part of the implementation of the Somali national security plans and to contribute to the wider effort of training and mentoring of the security forces of the FGS;

(b) To contribute, within its capabilities as may be requested, to the creation of the necessary security conditions for the provision of humanitarian assistance;

(c) To engage with communities in recovered areas, and promote understanding between AMISOM and local populations, within its capabilities, which will allow for longer term stabilisation by the United Nations Country Team and other actors;

(d) To provide and assist, as appropriate, protection to the Somali authorities to help them carry out their functions of government, and security for key infrastructure;

(e) To protect its personnel, facilities, installations, equipment and mission, and to ensure the security and freedom of movement of its personnel, as well as of United Nations personnel carrying out functions mandated by the Security Council;

(f) To receive on a transitory basis, defectors, as appropriate, and in coordination with the United Nations;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report, in consultation with the FGS and AMISOM, on progress in securing key supply routes as described in paragraph 6 (d) in his written reports on the situation in Somalia to the Security Council;

9. *Requests* that, in line with the recommendations of the Joint AU-UN Review, the AU enable a surge in its efficiency and ensure that AMISOM is configured to conduct the full range of required operations effectively, in particular by strengthening command and control structures, enhancing cross-sector operations, examining sector boundaries, and generating a dedicated quick reaction forces' capability under the authority of the Force Commander, which should operate alongside existing Somali forces;

10. *Recalls* its request that the AU generate the specialised units set out in the annex to this resolution and as recommended by the Joint Report of 2 October 2013 and set out in the Secretary-General's letter of 14 October 2013, within in the existing troop ceiling, and authorized in paragraph 6 of resolution 2036 (2012), and ensuring that all force enablers and multipliers operate under the command of the Force Commander, and *further requests* that these are generated without delay and reflected in the revised Concept of Operations and requests regular updates on this force generation through the Secretary-General;

11. *Stresses* the critical need to source contingent-owned equipment including force enablers and multipliers as provided for in paragraph 6 of resolution

2036 (2012) either from existing AMISOM troop-contributing countries or other Member States, *emphasizes* in particular the need for an appropriate aviation component of up to twelve military helicopters under the command of the Force Commander, and *urges* the immediate generation of this component;

12. *Welcomes* the Secretary-General's commitment to work with the Chairperson of the African Union Commission, troop-contributing countries, and Federal Government of Somalia to help ensure that a surge in efficiency materialises and is sustained over time, and reiterates its request to the Secretary-General to monitor implementation of the surge, including through performance indicators, and in this regard to keep the Council updated in the Secretary-General's regular reporting;

13. *Notes with concern* that the delay in the appointment of the Force Commander has impacted the Mission's effectiveness, *commends* the decision of the Government of Djibouti to nominate the Force Commander, and *looks forward* to his immediate deployment;

14. *Underlines* the importance of AMISOM forces carrying out their mandate in full compliance with their obligations under international humanitarian law and international human rights law, and cooperating with UNSOM and UNSOS in implementing the Human Rights Due Diligence Policy on United Nations support to Non-United Nations Security Forces (HRDDP), and *calls upon* the AU to investigate and report allegations of violations and abuses of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law, as well as continuing to ensure the highest standards of transparency, and conduct and discipline;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that any support provided to non-United Nations security forces is provided in strict compliance with the HRDDP and to include progress made in implementing the policy in the Secretary-General's reports to the Security Council;

16. *Welcomes* the commencement of activities establishing a Civilian Casualty Tracking Analysis and Response Cell (CCTARC) as requested in resolutions 2093 (2013) and 2124 (2013), and *underlines* the importance of making the CCTARC operational and effective without further delay, and in this regard *urges* the full support of troop and police contributors for the CCTARC, in collaboration with humanitarian, human rights and protection actors, and *underlines* the importance of ensuring information is shared with relevant actors including the United Nations;

17. *Requests* AMISOM to use its CCTARC as part of its reporting on joint AMISOM operations with the Somali security forces;

18. *Requests* the AU to keep the Security Council regularly informed, through the Secretary-General, on the implementation of AMISOM's mandate, and report to the Council, through the provision of oral updates and no fewer than three written reports, every 120 days with the first written report no later than 12 September 2016;

Support and partnership

19. *Requests* the Secretary-General to work closely with the AU in supporting the implementation of this resolution, *further requests* the

Secretary-General to continue to provide technical and expert advice to the AU on the planning, deployment and strategic management of AMISOM through the United Nations office to the AU, and *reiterates* its request to the Secretary-General, in view of the need to increase AMISOM's efficiency, to enhance the provision of technical advice to the AU through existing United Nations mechanisms;

20. *Agrees* with the Secretary-General that a joint AMISOM-United Nations-Somali planning mechanism should assess and facilitate the delivery of AMISOM's mandate in line with paragraphs 5, 6 and 7 of this resolution, ensuring in particular thorough coordination and consultation ahead of, during and after offensive operations;

21. *Reiterates* its call for new donors to support AMISOM through the provision of additional funding for troop stipends, equipment, technical assistance and uncaveated funding for AMISOM to the United Nations Trust Fund for AMISOM, *calls upon* the AU to consider how to provide sustainable funding for AMISOM, and *underlines* the AU's call for its Member States to provide financial support to AMISOM;

22. *Emphasizes* the Report of the Joint United Nations-African Union Review of AMISOM of 2 October 2013 and the revised benchmarks as set out in the Secretary-General's letter to the President of the Security Council of 2 July 2015, and *agrees* with the Secretary-General that progress towards the further degradation of Al-Shabaab's capacity to launch attacks, in parallel with improving the capacity of Somali forces to progressively sustain control of areas recaptured from Al-Shabaab allowing the return of State authority, can enable a gradual reduction of AMISOM's role in Somalia, and allow a transition to a role of oversight and rapid response in support of the Somali security forces;

23. *Requests* that the AU, taking into account progress achieved in offensive operations against Al Shabaab and other terrorist organisations, by gradually, and in a limited manner, and where appropriate, reconfigure AMISOM uniformed personnel in favour of police personnel within the authorized AMISOM personnel ceiling, and provide updates on the reconfiguration as appropriate through the Secretary-General;

24. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the African Union, to conduct a joint assessment mission of AMISOM, after the 2016 electoral process, to ensure that AMISOM is properly configured to support the next phase of state-building in Somalia, and to present options and recommendations to the Security Council by 15 April 2017;

25. *Stresses* the importance of the FGS accelerating the strengthening and improved coordination of the Somali security institutions, and enhancing efforts to move towards the eventual handover of security responsibilities to the Somali security services, including through the establishment of a forum between the FGS, AU and United Nations to specifically plan for, and regularly monitor, the handover of security responsibilities, which is an essential part of AMISOM's eventual exit strategy, and *requests* regular updates on this trilateral coordination through the Secretary-General;

Somali Security Forces

26. *Calls for* the rapid implementation of the National Security Policy, and the federal policing model, and expeditious agreement on a Somali federal security sector architecture, which clearly defines the roles, responsibilities and structures of relevant security sector institutions as a way of improving coordination between AMISOM and the Somali security forces and ensuring coherence and sustainability of international assistance by UNSOM;

27. *Underscores* the importance of bilateral partners delivering on any pledged support as well as supporting UNSOM in implementing its mandate to assist the FGS in coordinating international donor support on security sector assistance, and in this regard *emphasizes* the importance of UNSOM's mandate to assist the FGS in coordinating international donor support on security sector assistance;

28. *Welcomes* the support already provided by the international community and bilateral donors to the Somali security sector, *encourages* partners to further enhance their support to the FGS for the development of the Somali security sector and *calls upon* new partners to come forward to support this development, and *reiterates* the importance of coordination amongst all partners;

29. *Underlines* that it is essential that military operations are followed immediately by national efforts to establish or improve governance structures in recovered areas and by the delivery of basic services, including security;

30. *Welcomes* the commitment of the FGS and emerging Federal states to establish basic policing services across Somalia, as envisaged in the new federal policing model, *encourages* donors to support the FGS in its implementation, and *welcomes* capacity-building for the maritime police force in line with resolution 2246 (2015) by the FGS with the support of UNSOM, and *looks forward* to progress towards its implementation;

31. *Takes note* of the Secretary-General's examination in his letter of 7 October 2015 (S/2015/762) of the concept and feasibility of the options available for entities to provide logistics support to the Puntland forces that are to be integrated into the SNA, *further notes* that such support to the SNA in Puntland be provided by a United Nations entity other than UNSOS, and *welcomes* the intention to continue to work towards identifying the best mechanism;

Logistical Support

32. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to provide a logistical support package for AMISOM and 70 AMISOM civilians, the SNA on joint operations with AMISOM, and UNSOM, as set out in paragraph 2 of resolution 2245 and *requests* the Secretary-General to expedite the necessary procedures to implement resolution 2245;

33. *Requests* the AU, the United Nations and troop-contributing countries to jointly determine the equipment requirements for AMISOM and to conclude negotiations on the trilateral Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) without delay, and *requests* the Secretary-General to report on the status of the tripartite MOUs in his regular reporting;

Somalia

34. *Welcomes* President Hassan Sheikh's and the FGS's commitment to an inclusive and credible electoral process in 2016 and underlines the Council's expectation that there should not be an extension of electoral process timelines for either the executive or legislative branches, *underlines* the importance of implementing the electoral process set out in the 22 May 2016 Presidential decree without further delay, *calls on* all parties to engage constructively to achieve this and *emphasizes* that this year's electoral process is a critical step towards one person one vote elections in 2020 and in this regard *urges* the National Leadership Forum to adopt a roadmap to the 2020 elections;

35. *Underlines* the need to ensure progress in the constitutional review process without further delay in order to establish an effective federal political system and a comprehensive reconciliation process that brings about national cohesion and integration, and *underlines* in this regard the importance of supporting the peaceful and inclusive completion of the state formation process and providing effective mediation when necessary and *encourages* close dialogue between the FGS, regional administrations, civil society and the Somali public in this regard;

36. *Calls on* President Hassan Sheikh and the FGS to implement commitments to security sector reform, including on increasing the transparency and accountability of security sector financial management, and to deliver early implementation of the endorsed national security policy, resulting in a clear, sustainable and agreed architecture of security sector institutions, *urges* the President and FGS to undertake this comprehensive security sector reform as soon as possible, including by providing timely, regular and predictable payment of stipends for the SNA, and *underlines* in this regard the need to ensure full and regular consultation with, and support from, all Federal states and Interim Regional Administrations;

37. *Welcomes* the FGS' active engagement with the Universal Periodic Review Process and encourages implementation by states of all accepted recommendations;

38. *Expresses* concern at continued violations and abuses of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law in Somalia and *underscores* the need to end impunity, uphold human rights and to hold accountable those responsible for such violations and abuses, *welcomes* the recent passage of legislation to establish Somalia's National Human Rights Commission, *encourages* its rapid formation and *further encourages* the FGS to pass legislation aimed at protecting human rights and ensuring investigations and prosecutions of perpetrators of crimes involving violations of international humanitarian law and human rights violations and abuses;

39. *Expresses* concern at the increase in forced evictions of internally displaced persons (IDPs) from public and private infrastructure in major towns in Somalia, *stresses* that any eviction should be consistent with relevant national and international frameworks, *calls upon* the FGS and all relevant actors to strive to provide concrete durable solutions for internal displacement, and *encourages* the FGS, with the support of partners, to create an environment conducive to the voluntary repatriation of refugees, and the voluntary, safe and dignified return, local integration or resettlement of IDPs;

40. *Expresses* concern at the ongoing humanitarian crisis in Somalia and its impact on the people of Somalia, *commends* the efforts of the United Nations humanitarian agencies and other humanitarian actors to deliver life-saving assistance to vulnerable populations, *condemns* the increase in attacks against humanitarian workers and calls on all parties to respect and protect humanitarian personnel, facilities and assets; further *condemns* any misuse or obstruction of humanitarian assistance, and *reiterates* its demand that all parties allow and facilitate full, safe and unhindered access for the timely delivery of aid to persons in need across Somalia; *underlines* the importance of proper accounting in international humanitarian support, and *encourages* national disaster management agencies in Somalia to scale up capacity with support from the United Nations to take a stronger leadership role in coordination of humanitarian response;

41. *Underlines* the importance of respect for international humanitarian law and the protection of civilians, especially women and children, as well as relevant Security Council resolutions, by all actors in Somalia;

42. *Reaffirms* the important role of women and youth in the prevention and resolution of conflicts and in peacebuilding, *stresses* the importance of their participation in all efforts for the maintenance and promotion of peace and security, *recalls* in this regard Security Council resolution 2242 (2015), *notes* that women are not adequately represented in the assemblies of the new interim regional administrations and *urges* the FGS and Interim Regional Administrations to continue to promote increased representation of women at all decision-making levels in Somali institutions, including meeting the agreed 30% quota for women in both houses of the Federal Parliament in the 2016 electoral process, and *encourages* UNSOM to enhance its interaction across Somali civil society, including women, youth, and religious leaders in order to ensure that the views of civil society are incorporated in the various political processes;

43. *Welcomes* Somalia's ratification of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989) and *calls* for increased implementation of the two Action Plans signed in 2012 and strengthening of the legal framework for the protection of children, especially in light of continued abductions and unlawful recruitment and use of children in armed conflict as well as detention of children for association with armed groups as detailed in the annual Report of the Secretary-General on Children and Armed Conflict of 20 April 2016 (S/2016/360), and *encourages* the FGS to consider the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict;

Reporting

44. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the Security Council regularly informed on the implementation of this resolution, including through oral updates and no fewer than three written reports, with the first written report by 12 September 2016, and every 120 days thereafter;

45. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Annex

Units to be generated:

(a) A training team of 220 troops to assist the coordination and consolidation of bilateral training on one agreed instruction doctrine and to take the lead in training, mentoring and partnering the SNA;

(b) Logistics Mission Enabling Units of 190 personnel per sector and 240 personnel at headquarters to reinforce command and control as well as to upgrade linkages between sector commands and AMISOM Headquarters in line with the expansion of operations;

(c) An engineering unit of 190 personnel;

(d) A signals unit of 117 personnel;

(e) Port Security component of 312 troops to be confined to patrols in the vicinity of key seaports and to operate jointly with Somali port security units;

(f) Civilian Casualty Tracking Analysis and Response Cell (CCTARC) of six personnel;

(g) An aviation component of up to a maximum of 3 utility helicopters and 9 attack helicopters.